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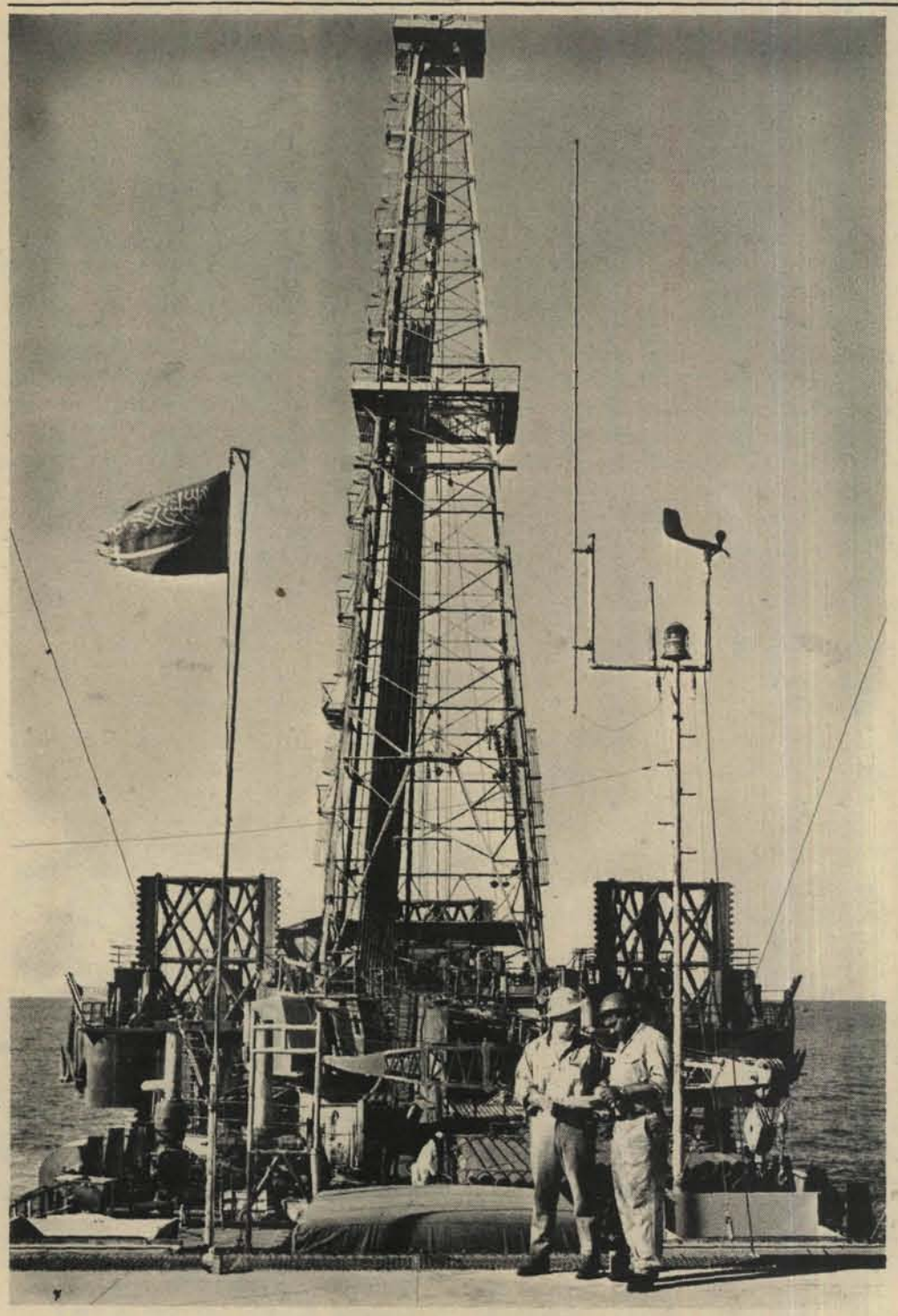

The Soviets would like to control Middle Eastern oil, like this Aramco offshore drilling operation in the Persian Gulf.

Warning on U.S. Policy

Economic Aid to Egypt and Algeria Helps Russia to Take Over Africa

From the Allen-Scott Report

U.S. policy toward Africa couldn't be better tailor-made to help Russia capture control of that strife-torn continent and the vast Middle East oil reserves if it were drafted in Moscow.

That's the grim warning given U.S. and Iranian intelligence experts by Abdul Chadir Owdeh, United Arab Republic secret police chief who defected to Iran.

The 27-year-old Owdeh, who fled Cairo on learning that Soviet KGB agents were to be given key positions in his organization, revealed that President Gamal Nasser and Algeria's President Ben Bella are using U.S. economic aid to finance Soviet-armed uprisings in the Congo and Yemen.

He reported that both Nasser and Ben Bella are working with the present Russian rulers to establish a ring of Socialistic states throughout Africa, and that the Kremlin has promised the necessary arms to smash Israel and take over the rich oil fields of Kuwait, Libya, Iran and Aden within the next three to five years.

The former UAR secret police chief described the Organization of African Unity, being supported by the Johnson Administration and the United Nations, as a Russian Trojan horse.

He said the OAU, which is pressuring Premier Moise Tshombe to take Congolese rebels into his government, is financed and controlled by the Kremlin, and that OAU Chairman Kenyatta is under Russian discipline.

According to Owdeh, Deputy Premier Aleksander Shelepin, former Soviet State Security (KGB) chief, met with Nasser in Cairo last month for the specific purpose of mapping strategy on fitting the OAU into their plans for Africa.

Although OAU's headquarters are located in Addis Ababa, reported Owdeh, all operational plans originate in Moscow and are channeled through Cairo to OAU Secretary General Diallo Telli of Guinea.

Owdeh stated that Shelepin promised Nasser all the arms needed for his war in Yemen and to aid the rebels in the Congo, but stressed that the UAR continue to seek as much economic help, especially food, from the United States as it can obtain, because of shortages in the Soviet bloc.

Owdeh, who wants to come to the United States, gave the CIA experts flown to Tehran for the interview details and documents on how Cuba is being used by Russia to train Africans in guerrilla warfare.

He estimated there are now 3,000 African students in Cuba. They are being trained and returned to Africa via Algeria at the rate of about 200 a month.

Owdeh confirmed reports that many of the rebels who led a successful revolution last year in Zanzibar, now part of Tanzania, were trained in Cuba. He revealed this information came from Tanzania Communists who passed through Cairo enroute to Moscow for further indoctrination.

Nasser, who already has received $1.5 billion in U.S. aid, does not believe the United States will cut it off, according to Owdeh, because of his threats to shut off the Suez Canal to U.S. ships.

(Distributed 1965 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

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Socialism in Practice

No Place to Live in Sweden

By Dean Russell
Reprinted from the *Freeman*

Advocates of the welfare state are forever citing Sweden as the perfect example of democratic socialism in practice, especially for housing and city planning. They proudly proclaim that there are no slums in Sweden and that everyone has adequate living space. And they recommend the Swedish way as the proper solution to our own housing and urban development problems.

The picture painted by the liberal-Socialists of a paradise in Sweden is persuasive indeed. And when I finally visited that country, I admit that I was quite impressed by those attractive government housing projects—surrounded by lovely parks with happy children playing in them. I didn't see a slum anywhere.

Since I try to be a reasonably honest person, I had no alternative but to give credit to socialism for the housing situation in Sweden. Further, I was faced with the possiblity that housing might be an exception to my long-held theory that the results of socialism will always be undesirable in the long run. As the months and years went by, however, I began increasingly to encounter statistics on the Swedish experiment like these two items from the New York *Times:*

" . . . the waiting time for an apartment in Stockholm continues to be six or seven years." (Oct. 21, 1962)

And two years later (Sept. 20, 1964): "At present Stockholmers must wait up to 10 years for an apartment."

Thus I have no logical choice but to stay with my old theory—that is, when government assumes responsibility for *any* product or service that has (or can have) a price in a peaceful market, the result will eventually be bad.

Under governmental responsibility for housing, there is now no place to live for a young couple who would like to get married and set up housekeeping in the capital city of Sweden. The Socialistic housing and investment laws effectively discourage private investors and contractors from providing adequate free-market housing in Stockholm.

Thus, most Swedes have no alternative but to wait on their paternalistic government to award them space to live. That is a degrading relationship that will never be tolerated by a proud people.

This same thing happens—must eventually happen—whenever and wherever the government usurps the functions of the market place wherein peaceful persons can voluntarily exchange their goods and services. Socialism (whether in Russia, Sweden or the United States) is necessarily destructive of individual freedom and personal responsibility; for when the government moves in, those character-building attributes are automatically displaced by force and compulsion.

I am convinced that any law that deprives a peaceful person of his freedom and responsibility (as socialism does) is clearly immoral. Thus, no one should be surprised that, over a period of time, the results of socialism in practice are always universally bad.

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AID POLICY—"I believe the President of the United States should enforce the law that is on our statute books, which provides that the United States will give no assistance to any country that the President finds to be preparing for war, or engaged in aggression against the United States or any recipient of American aid. Another law calls for the President to bar aid to any country unless he can certify that it is not an aggressor against any nations with whom we have diplomatic relations, and is not using our funds for purposes inimical to our foreign policies. This law should be enforced. To be specific, Egypt should receive no more 'Food for Peace' or other aid until reparations are made and apologies given for the burning of our library. We should tell Nasser unless this is done, he can go jump in the Red Sea, as far as future aid from us is concerned."—Rep. D.R. (Billy) Matthews (D.-Fla.)

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STATE OF UNION ADDRESS—"On foreign affairs, the President stated this nation wants peace. No one would quarrel with that goal, but it was disappointing to hear no words of explanation about the losing war we are waging in Viet Nam and what is proposed for the future. Nor was there any mention of the concerted world-wide Communist flareups against the United States in recent months. . . . In fact, the President's answer to communism was for more cooperation and increased trade. To propose to strengthen communism at a time when the Communists are increasing pressure on us in Viet Nam, the Congo, Latin America and the world over, is beyond belief."—Rep. Edward J. Gurney (R.-Fla.)

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Jobs Not Destroyed

Refuting the 'Automation Myth'

From the Richmond *News Leader*

A group of intellectuals has been busy convincing us, with some success, that automation poses a threat both to the economic structure and to the very basis of the free society. The marriage of computers to assembly lines, we have been told, introduces a new element into society that will quickly make man—especially the working man—obsolete. Automation, they say, destroys the ability of the mass man to earn a living, in the traditional sense. But this month a pair of articles in *Fortune* and the New York *Times Magazine* echo one word in chorus: Bosh!

Everyone knows at least some instance where men have lost their jobs through changing industrial methods. Even President Kennedy once said that "approximately 1.8 million persons holding jobs are replaced by machines every year." The more articulate critics of automation say that the technological changes will require us to re-organize and replan society, to get rid of the notion that men must be paid only when they work, and to exercise greater control over the free decisions of individual men. In short, automation is seen as a form of revolution.

Charles Silberman, writing in *Fortune*, and Peter Drucker, writing in the *Times Magazine*, demolish the idea that automation is a threat. Their statistics are overwhelming:

- Blue-collar jobs have grown by 1.6 million since 1953, or at twice the rate of other classes.
- Over-all unemployment has declined from 7.1 per cent in 1961 to 5 per cent.
- Long-term unemployment has virtually disappeared—fewer than half a million people stay unemployed for more than six months.
- For more than a decade, we have had "full employment"—defined as 97 out of every 100 married men.
- The hard core of unemployables are teen-agers, estimated at one million, mostly Negro.
- Automation is now creating more jobs than it destroys.

But what about the people displaced, the regions hard-hit, and the industries that have been computerized? The answer is that the people displaced are rarely displaced by automation. They are eliminated by ordinary management efficiencies, or, in the case of bankruptcy, by inefficiency.

They are eliminated by everyday investment decisions applied to shrinking industries. And they ordinarily move on to other jobs. Some go into the rapidly expanding service industries, such as banks, which keep adding employes as fast as computers.

The truth is that productivity is not skyrocketing; it has been climbing at a fairly steady and moderate pace for the past century or so. Technological advance today does not differ in character from the mode of fifty years ago.

Even computers are unable to perform the intuitive decisions of a human operator because mathematicians cannot construct the mathematical model of complex judgments After 15 years of talk about automation, no fully automated process exists for any major product manufactured in any industry in the United States.

The arguments of Silberman and Drucker do not mean that localized pockets of unemployment in various changing industries will not continue. What they do mean is that automation, even in the familiar sense of technological improvement and efficiency, is no threat to the viability of our economy at large. And certainly the computerized production line, silently grinding out goods while the people starve in the streets, is one of those unreal nightmares that are brought on by the indigestibility of social planning.

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Federal Interference Is Injuring Farmers

From the San Diego *Union*

Farmers, particularly those in California, must be wondering by now if they wouldn't be better off by joining welfare recipients instead of plowing the land.

Rarely has an industry as a whole been treated more shabbily than have the nation's farmers in the last few years.

Their total net income in 1964 is estimated at $12.3 billion, slightly less than it was in 1945. In the same period the nation's total income tripled.

The parity figure for farmers in June, 1964, was exactly the same as it was in 1939. Parity is the comparison of what farmers earn with the buying power of their money. In other words, the buying power of their dollar has not gained from the pre-World War II period. Cattle prices have decreased about one-third since 1962 and the net income for each farm family last year averaged $3,600.

Now the Administration is talking about further paring of the farm budget, including funds for research that could lead to new use of products and reduce surpluses.

In California the government treatment of farmers through meddling without cause is even worse. Termination of the important *bracero* program will have serious economic impact on the state's $3.43 billion farm industry. Problems of recruiting domestic workers already are serious as harvests begin.

If farmers pay the higher minimum wage ordered by Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz they will be put at competitive disadvantage as compared with other farm states. And there is no assurance the increased salaries will solve the labor problem.

In Imperial Valley the government has ordered land holdings reduced to 160 acres per person. The alternative is loss of vital irrigation water.

The order does not take into account how much land it takes for a desert farmer to have an economic operation. It also goes in the face of a national trend. In just the last four years the number of farms in the United States has dropped 2.5 million.

At the same time California farmers are harassed by government, costs of welfare are continually rising. In 1964 the state and federal government budgeted $224 million just for one category of welfare aid, a 13 per cent increase over 1963.

Dilemma of the farmer illustrates what happens when the government applies its supposed omnipotence to a field it had no business entering. The only solution is to begin dissolving the federal programs and work toward a free market system.

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THE "GREAT SOCIETY" offers a new vision of America in which any boy can grow up to become a social worker. —Nathan Nielsen in the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*

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Thousands of Cubans Slaughtered Attempting to Escape from Island

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Key West, Fla.—South of this peninsula Cuba's coastline cuts across the blue waters for 700 miles and a Red-infested death trap fans out to the edge of our nation.

I am with heroes of the inside-Cuba underground who risk their lives traveling back and forth. Key West is also a U.S. Coast Guard receiving center for desperate escapees who break through Castro's "Berlin Wall" in the Caribbean.

The Coast Guard is doing a double task. On one hand Washington orders it to restrain with an iron hand the anti-Communist Cubans desperately trying to oppose Castro while with the other hand it is (magnificently) pulling out of the waters near here thousands who excape the tyrant's regime.

The Coast Guard sends in to Castro's patrol belt two Grumman Albatros planes and 13 cutters. But this limited allotment, with less than 2,000 officers and men, is too small for the vast area. They have brought to safety, blessings be, more than 800 small craft escaping Cuba. But mostly they find pathetic little boats carrying the bodies of men, women and children riddled by machine-gun bullets. The dead among the dead.

Castro's Russian-designed patrol boats, abundant and very fast, show up constantly on the radar screens. Our Coast Guard often sees gunfire in the distance. But when they reach the spot they only find more murder.

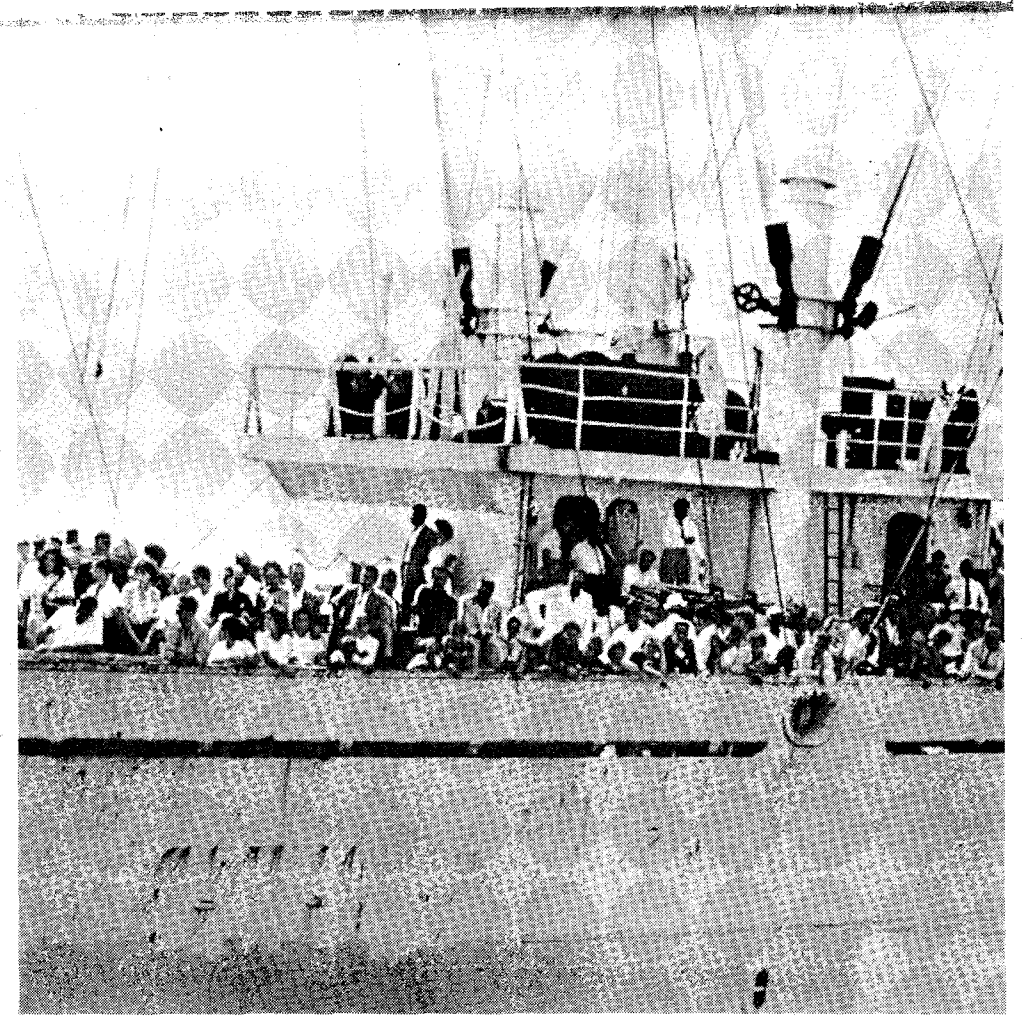
Describing to me his own escape by air, Castro's personal airplane pilot, Maj. Pedro L. Diaz Lanz, called this sea route "Machine-Gun Alley."

Somebody once wrote that we all have enough strength to bear the other man's sufferings. Yorick's skull was a place with only worms in it—nothing of humanity left but the smell. So is Cuba—if you oppose the Red dictatorship. And maybe we distracted Americans might try these scenes of desperation on for size:

Battling shark attacks—certain death by a single tear—five dazed and starved escapees came on a raft that was nothing but inflated truck tire tubes and some bamboo. Angel Pardon, 34, their leader, is a man with a haunted expression and fluttering eyelids. He says they lost their compass in the rough seas. A young girl with them has the eternal refugee face—a child grown old on exhaustion. But they made it to freedom.

Castro presidential palace guard Guillermo Andrade, 26, and 17 others put to sea from Mariel, Cuba, in a section of an inverted trailer. They pried off the vehicle's sheet-metal roof and floated in this as a boat. The smallest wave would have swamped them but a flashing mirror seen by our Coast Guard rescued the 18 after 13 hours.

Vincent Mayans Balcells, 38, is the only survivor left alive among another 18 when their tiny boat was becalmed under the blazing sun for 17 days. Their sail was made of trouser legs and a tattered strip of canvas. One by one all the ghostly crew but Balcells died of hunger or thirst or, crazed, sought the sea.



Over 1,200 fortunate Cuban refugees arrive safely in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Ruben Brizuela, 26, a Cuban fisherman, and five others, powered a 14-foot rowboat with three oars for six days and avoided the Red sea patrol entirely. But Oswald Marrero Rodriquez, 24, in a group of six, fell under the searchlights of the Castro wolf pack. The chase ran 15 miles—three killed, buried overboard.

Juan Millan, his wife and two children stole through that fleet. Then their motor failed. Drifting helplessly, Millan opened his own veins to nourish his three-year-old son. Young Juan died, but as soon as the father reached Florida and his family was safe he returned to Cuba to rejoin the underground. The Havana secret police captured him and he was executed.

The records of the Miami Cuban Refugee Center (of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare) show 7,546 arrivals in 806 small boats, a figure which becomes about 10,000 by similar clandestine means. But it also estimates that for every one who wins freedom three die. Forty thousand men, women and children: 10,000 alive; 30,000 corpses!

This the awful arithmetic along with the Bay of Pigs on the nearby island that the United States swore to defend.

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The AMA's Alternative to Medicare

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Simply because Medicare seems imminent in the wake of the Johnson avalanche does not make that scheme more desirable or less detrimental to the nation and the world's foremost medical profession.

But the shortened odds on passage of Medicare do point up a need for its opponents to concentrate their fire, not so much to achieve total victory, which no longer seems in the cards, but to cut out, before passage, the most objectionable features.

Recognizing the debt owed on Capitol Hill to the presidential coattails, the American Medical Assn. has "redefined" its position on health care for the aged. If a national program must come, they argue, that program should be administered by private insurance (Blue Cross, Blue Shield, etc.) using both private and public funds.

Here is how it would work. An elderly person would purchase through the private insurance company a wider spectrum of health coverage than Medicare would provide. If his income were below a set limit, the cost of that coverage would be paid for by the state "agent," the insurance company, using federal and state funds.

The machinery, the federal Kerr-Mills Act providing for both federal and state aid to the elderly, already exists. All that would be needed would be to liberalize the coverage and expand the benefits.

The new AMA proposal would seem to satisfy both those concerned over medical care for the elderly and those concerned over federal intervention in medicine.

The specter of federal control would be removed by using the private insurance companies as intermediaries. Private health insurance would not be gutted. Only those who needed the aid would get it.

The so-called "pauper's oath" whereby Kerr-Mills beneficiaries must state they cannot adequately provide for their own medical care would be eliminated. A simple statement of income and source would be required and, should income fall below a set level, benefits would be provided free of charge.

As for the remainder of the President's medical program for America, obviously it holds a tremendous surface appeal, especially those 32 treatment centers for the killer diseases. But, as ever, we must remember that Mr. Johnson is not promising us something for nothing. The annual cost to the taxpayers of that program should run to $800 million.

The American people should ask themselves if this plan is not an unnecessary and expensive duplication of existing efforts against the killer diseases, if that $800 million could not be more advantageously spent by taxpayers themselves.

McCormack on Spot Over Red Visits

From the Allen-Scott Report

President Johnson's unexpected invitation to the Soviet rulers to visit the United States could easily put Speaker John McCormack (D.-Mass.), on the spot.

It may even touch off a party-splitting dispute among Democrats in Congress.

If the Russians come while Congress is in session, as the State Department believes they will, McCormack will face a decision on whether to permit Premier Kosygin to address a joint session. As House majority leader in 1959, McCormack led a successful backstage fight that blocked a State Department move to have then-Premier Khrushchev make such an address when he visited the United States.

At the time, President Eisenhower was in the White House and President Johnson was Senate majority leader. The latter supported the State Department proposal and used his persuasive powers to win the backing of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn.

However, Rayburn changed his mind and withdrew his approval when McCormack, in a dramatic showdown meeting, announced he would resign as majority leader if Khrushchev was permitted to address Congress.

In a private meeting with Rayburn, McCormack threatened to seek a House vote on whether the members wanted Khrushchev to address them.

This adamant stand caused Rayburn to call the State Department and ask that no official request be sent to Congress for an appearance by Khrushchev. When Rayburn was told this would be embarrassing to both governments, he arranged to have the House and Senate adjourn the day before Khrushchev's arrival in Washington.

When questioned recently on whether he would oppose an address by Premier Kosygin before Congress, McCormack told a high State Department official, "I'll cross that bridge when I come to it."

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Ronald Reagan's Speech 'A TIME FOR CHOOSING'

One of the highlights of the past campaign was Ronald Reagan's television speech. Widely acclaimed by both Republicans and Democrats, it was considered a brilliantly persuasive statement of conservative views. Although Election Day is past, this address will provide inspiration and instruction for conservatives for years to come.

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• The State Department admits it is relying on none other than the pro-Soviet Jomo Kenyatta, president of Kenya and head of the American-backed national conciliation commission, for a solution to the Congo problem, even though Kenyatta has been conferring with rebel leader Cristophe Gbenye and has been allowing rebels in Kenya to recruit former Mau Mau warriors. Frank Lausche (D.-Ohio), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, indicated last week that if American efforts to compel Moise Tshombe to broaden his government were successful, they would not bring peace, but convert the Congo "into a Communist stronghold."

LAUSCHE

• *American Bar Association President Lewis F. Powell Jr. told the Maryland State Bar Association in Baltimore last week that the courts may be leaving the law-abiding citizen unprotected by "affording rights which are abused and misused by criminals." "Few lawyers," said Powell, "would dissent from the view that the right to a fair trial, with all that this term implies, is one of our most cherished rights . . . But the question is the delicate one of balance. The right of society in general, and of each individual in particular, to be protected from crime must never be subordinated to other rights."*

• Sen. Thomas Kuchel (R.-Calif.) is again coming under fire from Republicans because he has come out for repeal of right-to-work laws and inserted into the January 6 *Congressional Record* a statement by his legislative assistant Stephen Horn which savagely attacked Sen. Goldwater, stating that in the last election "The radical candidate was repudiated." Whether meaning to or not, he also appeared to link Goldwater and his supporters with Hitler and Mussolini.

KUCHEL

• *Rep. John Lindsay (R.-N.Y.), that gleam in the liberal Republicans' eye, is said to have named the conditions under which he would run for mayor of New York this year: A guaranteed campaign chest of $1.5 million and a veto over the rest of the city-wide ticket.*

• The Warren Supreme Court decison on prayer in the schools has so worried the Music Educators National Conference in Washington that its official house organ, the *Music Educators Journal,* recently asked: "Are American public school choral directors violating the United States Constitution when they use music written to a Biblical text?" A number of public schools "in this country have deleted all sacred music from the course of study, says the *Journal,* "in order not to invite 'church-state' criticism from parents or administration."

WARREN

• *The Administration has leaked the news it hopes to send Peace Corps volunteers behind the Iron Curtain to work in the Communist-bloc nations of Eastern Europe. Peace Corps officials are understood to have in mind the allegedly independent Communist regimes of Rumania, Yugoslavia and Poland.*

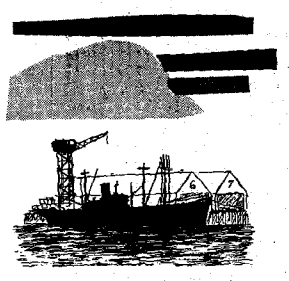
• Sen. Milward Simpson (R.-Wyo.) has introduced legislation establishing qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court. The GOP solon would require that future nominees to the high court have at least some experience on the bench so that there would be a record by which the Senate could judge the candidate's qualifications and judicial philosophy. Five of the nine members now sitting on the nation's highest tribunal had no prior court service.

SIMPSON

This Week in Washington

Red Trade Opposition Grows

A clear-cut Administration drive to export vital technical know-how of a military nature to the Soviet Communists and their allies is now well under way.



Item: It has recently been reported that two American corporations, Firestone and Universal Oil Products, have come to a preliminary agreement with the Rumanian government over the construction of a synthetic rubber plant and catalytic petroleum cracking unit in Rumania—all agreed to with active State Department encouragement. These are only two of a number of strategic items the United States promised to deliver the Bucharest regime in hush-hush confabs last May.

Item: Representatives of top American industry, after visiting the Soviet Union, gathered at the White House on January 7 and were assured by LBJ that studies would be made to increase East-West trade.

Item: In his State of the Union message, President Johnson said, "Your government . . . is exploring ways to increase peaceful trade with these [Eastern bloc] countries and with the Soviet Union."

While the White House is pursuing this course, there are encouraging signs of opposition from various elements both in and out of Congress. These elements, if they receive enthusiastic public support, could head-off the opening of the trade floodgates.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) and Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.) are in the forefront of the congressional campaign to stuff the Red-trade genie back into the bottle. Rep. Lipscomb has once again requested that the House re-establish the all-important House Select Committee on Export Control. This bi-partisan body was active in the 87th Congress (1961-63) and, through exposure and pressure, prevented the State Department from scrapping the restrictions on East-West trade. (A letter-writing campaign to congressmen could help re-establish it.)

Another foe of expansion of trade with the East is the Meany wing of the AFL-CIO. Its Executive Council issued this statement just last year: "Expanded Western trade with and the extension of long-term credits to the Communists will not help them 'evolve toward democracy' or remove the sources of world tension. On the contrary, such help by the United States and Western Europe might well enable the Communist regimes to emerge from their present difficulties strengthened for their next round of offensive action against the free world. This would only aggravate the cold war." Hopes are that the AFL-CIO will restate these sentiments this year.

Some well-known companies, though actively encouraged by the State Department to trade with the Communists, have refused to do so. Among these are DuPont, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

Goodyear has written the State Department the reasons it has refused to enter into business dealings with Rumania, which in the past week was reported to have shipped 500 heavy duty trucks with obvious military value to Red China. In its house organ, *The Wingfoot Clan,* Goodyear states what many observers feel should be the sentiments of all businessmen:

"Even to a dedicated profit-making organization, some things are more important than dollars. Take the best interests of the United States and the free world, for example. You can't put a price tag on freedom."

The State Department, says Goodyear, explains that it is encouraging American business arrangements with the Rumanians in order to wean Rumania away from the Soviet Union. The department has long been encouraging Goodyear to sell a modern synthetic rubber plant to Bucharest.

"Why is Goodyear so opposed to the transaction?" asks the rubber company. "Because . . . we don't believe that the United States should allow any Communist nation to acquire the know-how to produce a synthetic rubber which competes head-on with natural rubber." The synthetic rubber which Goodyear produces—polyisoprene, only a few years old—is an exact duplication of natural rubber and has high military importance. Jeeps, trucks, tanks, planes—all need rubber to remain mobile.

A shortage of natural rubber during World War II seriously hampered the American war effort, even after synthetics were developed. By giving the Rumanians the formula to produce a fibre as good as natural rubber, the entire Soviet bloc could have access to a virtually unlimited supply of this essential war material, something it doesn't have at the present time.

Goodyear also advances this argument against supplying the Communists with polyisoprene: "While synthetic and natural rubber are now competitively priced, Goodyear believes the Communists could—if they wished—disrupt natural rubber markets in Malaysia, Liberia and other so-called underdeveloped countries. The Communists are not governed by marketing conditions in setting their prices and in the past have, in fact, used cut-rate prices as an economic club.

"The State Department, in commenting on the situation, has said that the Rumanians have assured the United States they won't divulge the polyisoprene secrets they purchase from us to other Communist nations. With due respect for the State Department's belief in the Rumanians' promise, Goodyear would prefer not to entrust its production secrets to the Communists."

Goodyear reports a "heart-warming" response from the public. Former Minnesota Congressman Walter H. Judd has praised the company and asked others to follow Goodyear's example in the economic war on communism. The firm has received over 1,000 letters, all favorable, for its thumbs-down action.

But it will all go for nought if the Administration successfully scraps the controls on trading with the Communists.

The Education Front

President Johnson last week said the country was neglecting its schools and then proceeded to outline his program to have the U. S. government spend over a billion dollars more on education. But than 24 hours later the Office of Education released this news:

"American voters set new records at the polls in school bond elections in 1964—in the amount voted upon, the over-all amount approved, and the amount approved in one month."

LBJ said his program would add an additional $1.5 billion to the education budget, but voters in 1964 alone approved $2.3-billion worth of school bonds.

In November 1964, noted the Office of Education, voters approved a record $778 million in bonds, $319 million more than the previous record of $469 million set in November 1958. During the last eight years, said the department, voters have approved $12.6-billion worth of school bonds.

• The President thought his education proposals would receive clear sailing through Congress with his supposedly ingenious scheme to solve the thorny church-state problem. But opposition from pressure groups is growing over the idea of allowing public and parochial school students to share federally supported education facilities such as libraries, bookmobiles and scientific laboratories.

Administration spokesmen claim that close to a million parochial school students would receive federal support in some fashion under the President's new proposals. This has drawn the wrath of the Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State, a non-profit Washington-based group claiming to represent some 200,000 members.

In a recent letter to the President, this group, which favors federal aid to education, opposed the shared-facilities concept, saying it would "enhance the operation of church parishes." The American Jewish Congress says bluntly that it's a violation of the First Amendment to channel funds into parochial schools. Other groups are expected to voice opposition shortly.

Hence the belief that the education bill may not have as easy a time in passing as heretofore predicted.

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Soviets Break Test Ban

The Soviets have now violated that solemn nuclear test-ban treaty which the liberals say has slowed down the arms race. The U. S. government, however, has pointedly refused to charge the Soviet Union with any violation. The State Department has only requested from the Communists information of a recent underground nuclear test which took place in one of Russia's key testing areas.

Atomic Energy Commission officials, after first being circumspect, have now announced that the Soviets set off an underground test in the Semipalatinsk area during which radioactive debris escaped beyond the Soviet borders. The limited test-ban treaty of October 1963 permits underground tests, but only if such debris does not pass the testing nation's boundaries.

Officials in Washington are already playing down the violation as "inadvertent" on the Soviets' part, as if the Russians would never choose to violate any solemn agreement with the United States. Others, however, recall that the Soviets broke the test-ban moratorium in 1961 after earlier solemn promises not to test.

Foreign Aid

The Administration faces tough sledding in its drive for congressional approval of the $3.3-billion foreign aid package. The "rock bottom" request is actually $130 million greater than the amount appropriated last year and influential Democrats have indicated they will press for huge cuts in the bill.

Rep. Otto Passman (D.-La.), chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that oversees the aid program, will suggest deletions totaling more than a billion dollars. Senate Foreign Relations Committee wheelhorse Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) wants to slash the bill by upwards of $1.5 billion. (For more on aid cuts see page 6.)

Foreign aid foes point to Johnson's $3.3 billion in other aid programs hidden throughout the budget. These programs include the Peace Corps and the Agriculture Department's 'Food for Peace' effort.

In addition, foreign aid bureaucrats have "in the pipeline" an estimated $6.5 billion left over from previous appropriations. Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) spoke for many colleagues when he remarked sarcastically:

"On one day we hear from the White House that this nation is wallowing in poverty and on the next we hear that it is wallowing in prosperity to the extent that we are called upon to dish out around the world billions in foreign giveaways. I wonder how much longer the people of the country are going to tolerate this kind of doubletalk."

The GOP Opportunity

Hope for Republican successes at the polls in 1966 is strengthened by a recent COPE memorandum on the 1964 races. The confidential report of the AFL-CIO's political action arm admits many House seats were won in a near-unprecedented wave of coattail-riding which dragged under GOP "moderates" and conservatives alike.

Says COPE: "Of the new House members, all but a handful from solidly industrial districts will be hard-pressed to win re-election. Some, whose election depended almost entirely on the tug of coattails, received their party's nomination almost by default and lack the political preparation and . . . education they will need to serve their districts and solidify their positions for the next election. More than half of the newcomers are from largely rural districts which have historically had reactionary [read Republican] representation. They will probably be most vulnerable in 1966. Since incumbent Presidents usually lose congressional representation of their own party in off-year elections, it is not too soon to mobilize all potential help for these freshmen."

• GOP Congressional Campaign Committee Chairman Rep. Bob Wilson (Calif.) notes that there are 65 Democratic seats in the new House of Representatives which are considered vulnerable. Republicans received 42 per cent of the congressional vote in the 1964 election but took only 32 per cent of the races. Wilson's figures show that many of the Democrats won their races by less than 2 per cent of the vote cast.

• Of the 10 GOP Senate candidates who had an excellent chance of winning last November but lost out, nine garnered more than 45 per cent of the vote. The one exception was Kenneth B. Keating of New York who refused to support the national ticket. Ohio's Robert Taft Jr., Oklahoma's Bud Wilkinson and Nevada's Paul Laxalt all received over 48 per cent of the vote, with Laxalt going down by only 84 votes against Sen. Howard Cannon. Sen. Thruston Morton (R.-Ky.) points out that the Johnson image will be "battered and worn" by 1966; also observers note that the immense "sympathy vote" for the late President Kennedy will be largely absent by that time.

Our Defenses Are Down

President Johnson's defense message produced few surprises. As foretold by *Human Events*, LBJ called for continual scrapping of the manned bomber, refused to produce or deploy our successful anti-ballistic missile (the Nike X) and requested no new authorization to increase the size of any element of our strategic forces.

As the Washington *Post* (January 19) reported: "So the new budget will signal an end, at least temporarily, to the growth of the intercontinental missile force" and will put it at a "level about 10 per cent lower than previously planned."

• There was one piece of sociological trumpery sandwiched in the defense message which many papers failed to pick up: LBJ's plan for the Army "to initiate an experimental program of military training, education and physical rehabilitation for men who fail at first to meet minimum requirements for service. This pilot program, which will involve about 10,000 men in 1965, will establish how many of these young volunteers can be upgraded so as to qualify for service." Some pertinent questions are being asked about that one: Under what authority can the Army carry out this program? How much will this cost? And what business is it, anyway, of the Army to "rehabilitate" military drop-outs?

A New Image for Bureaucrats?

Should taxpayer money be used to "humanize" the federal government? President Johnson thinks so. In a memorandum to government departments and agencies last week, LBJ asked agency heads to submit by Inauguration Day, and on the first of each month thereafter, the three photographs of the government which "most powerfully portray the problems of America and the efforts to meet them." Photography, said the memo, can show with "peculiar power that government is personal, that we are concerned with human beings, not statistics."

These photographs will be screened by a group of outstanding photographers, headed by John Szarkowski, director of photography of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

From the pictures recommended by this group, Johnson will pick one each month to be released to communications media as "The President's Choice."

The White House says "it is the President's hope that in time these photographs will be placed in exhibitions and gathered in a book which will capture the spirit of our times."

The Crowning of a President

Washingtonians were calling the "Great Society" the "Big Bore" during inauguration week which was capped with standard cliches in the President's inauguration address. Reaching for greatness, LBJ could only cut loose with such alliterative phrases as "The majesty and meaning of the moment . . ." and such unoriginal rhetoric as "Ours is a time of change."

Even the Inaugural Gala, suffocated with such stars as Harry Belafonte, Carol Channing, Johnny Carson, Alfred Hitchcock, Carol Burnett, etc., was something less than high entertainment, according to onlookers. "The songs were sad and the humor was pretty sick," groaned columnist Mary McGrory.

The only bright spot, and not too original at that, was the menu at Harvey's restaurant. It said: "The 36th Inaugural. Year One of the 'Great Society.' Comes the 'Great Society,' you'll eat strawberries and cream. If you don't like strawberries and cream, you'll still eat strawberries and cream."

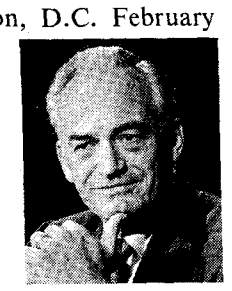
CAPITOL CAMERA

• Two citizens of Amarillo, Tex., have initiated court action to bar Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman from authorizing the shipment of subsidized commodities to Egypt. Thurman McCallister and T. H. Erwin filed suits for an injunction in the U.S. District Court at Amarillo. They told the Amarillo *Daily News* they were taking action in response to the blatantly anti-American actions of Egyptian dictator Gamal Abdul Nasser. Their petition reads in part: "In light of the recent shocking events and public statements by President Nasser, the purchase, sale and delivery to Egypt of agriculture products under the 'Food for Peace' program is contrary to the spirit under which the citizens of the United States and their representatives in Congress authorized the original program two years ago."

FREEMAN

• *The Supreme Court last week refused to review the $46,500 defamation of character judgment against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y). The congressman's lawyer, Henry R. Williams, conceded that "we have reached a dead end" and exhausted all legal remedies. He refused to say if Powell would now pay up, insisting that was a decision for the congressman to make.*

• Young Republicans from around the country will gather in Washington, D.C. February 17-20 to attend the 1965 Young Republican National Leadership Training School. Purpose of the meeting is to "serve as a shot in the arm for the GOP," according to YR Chairman Donald Lukens, a staunch Goldwater supporter since 1963. Speakers will include Barry Goldwater, Sen. Peter Dominick (R.-Colo.), House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford and former NATO chief Lauris Norstad. Also expected to address the meetings are Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen and Sen. George Murphy (R.-Calif.) as well as many congressmen and other GOP figures.


GOLDWATER

• *George Washington University, located in the Nation's Capital, is offering a course in witchcraft and sorcery which is supposed to give students an insight into forms of modern political behavior. Deward E. Walker Jr., assistant professor of anthropology who will be teaching the course, says accusations of witchcraft or sorcery in primitive, non-Western societies are analogous to charges of communism today.*

• Ambassador Adlai Stevenson's remarks about Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations are getting him in hot water with fellow liberals. Stevenson said he thought "the withdrawal of Indonesia will increase the loyalty and solidarity of the balance of the membership." In short, Adlai said good riddance to the tin despot who refuses to abide by any rule of law, but now liberals are complaining that Adlai's arguments about Surkarno are similar to those advanced by conservatives who want to keep Red China out of the United Nations.

STEVENSON

• *A Chicago* Tribune *survey reveals that Uncle Sam has poured more than $2.2 billion into the United Nations since 1946. The figure means that U.S. taxpayers have contributed slightly more than 45 per cent of total U.N. expenditures since the world body was set up at San Francisco. The United States has provided about 56 per cent of the funds used in the various "peace-keeping" operations in the Congo and kicked in another $10.3 million for the initial airlift of U.N. troops into that African trouble spot.*

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How to Reduce LBJ's Foreign Aid Request

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

President Lyndon B. Johnson is sharp, as he has shown on a number of occasions. He showed it last year on his foreign aid request. Now he has done it again this year.

Mr. Johnson realizes that foreign aid is one of the most justifiably unpopular of federal handout programs. He knows that whatever request is made is going to be cut. He knows that, even with his landslide election and even with his whopsided control of Congress, he can't pass a huge foreign handout bill. So last year and this year, he adopted the stratagem of cutting it himself, before proposing it to Congress, feeling that this is the way to head off wholesale cuts by Congress.

Last year it worked pretty well for him. He asked for $3.567 billion and got $3.25 billion. On January 14 he made his new request, asking less than he asked last year but more than was approved. His request was for $3.38 billion, Mr. Johnson obviously hoping that when Congress gets through with the measure it may resemble the $3.25 billion of the present program.

But as good as it is that the request has been held down, there is still plenty of room for heavier cuts than are likely to be made. The far more than $100 billion the United States has thrown into the foreign aid program includes so much waste, mismanagement, bad application, foolish hopes, irresponsible planning and outright support of unworthy recipients that we should have learned a lesson sufficient to cause us to reduce the program greatly.

But there is even more to consider than the cost, important though that is to overburdened American taxpayers who are seeing our leaders hand out billions while our own budget goes into the red by billions. Mr. Johnson said in his foreign aid message—in the second paragraph—that "the Communists are hard at work to dominate the less-developed nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America." His reference, of course, was to get his handout program off on the right foot with the indication that it is anti-Communist.

But Mr. Johnson persists in giving your tax dollars to Communists. He supports Red Poland and Red Yugoslavia, for example.

Nor is that all. He is today giving your dollars—and he said nothing about cutting them out—to anti-U.S. Egypt, where violence against our property is encouraged and where arms are being transhipped to the Congo for Communist-oriented forces seeking to overthrow the legitimate government which is friendly to the West.

Aid is going to Algeria, which also is helping the insurrection in the Congo. More dollars—a billion have gone already—are being sent to Indonesia, where Sukarno stirs mobs against us and where our assistance helps Indonesia support the aggression it has undertaken to deprive the pro-West nation of Malaysia of its territory and independence.

Not one dollar of foreign aid should go to such as these. This should be written into the bill to stop Mr. Johnson's unsound programs.

The President wants $1.7 billion for military aid and $2.21 billion for economic aid. Some of the military aid would obviously not strengthen the fight against communism, and much of the economic aid would be to impose socialism.

Mr. Johnson did refer to the best of all kinds of economic aid—a kind that can do much good and won't cost you a cent. All a country has to do to get it is show that an opportunity for free enterprise profit exists, that the local attitude is for generally stable government and against confiscation of foreign investments. Such a climate invites free enterprise capital trying to earn a profit, doing good for all at the expense of none. This is the best kind of aid program, and it should be accelerated.

The program Mr. Johnson asked should be cut, and especially should be channeled so Reds and ingrates get none of it.

'Well? Aren't You Going To Clap Your Hands And Jump For Joy?'
FOREIGN AID
BILLIONS
REQUEST FOR $3.38 BILLION
THIS IS $136 MILLION LESS THAN ASKED LAST YEAR!!
U.S. TAX PAYER
Kno

Courtesy Nashville *Banner*

Illinois FEPC Makes New Charge in Motorola Case

From the Chicago *Tribune*

The Motorola case goes from bad to worse as an example of what may happen when a political agency undertakes to regulate the hiring practices of private business.

In the latest development the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission amended its strange decision in the case in an effort to persuade Illinois Atty. Gen. Clark that he ought to defend the decision in court. As a result, Motorola, Inc., is faced with an entirely new charge a year and a half after the original complaint was filed against the company.

The complaint was that Leon Myart, a Negro job applicant, had been rejected because of his race. At a public hearing before an examiner appointed by the FEPC the company denied the charge, saying that Myart had been refused a job after he failed a general ability test. The author of the test, Dr. Philip Shurrager, head of the department of psychology at Illinois Institute of Technology, testified that the test had been in use since 1949 by many large firms and that it was not discriminatory.

Nevertheless, the examiner ordered Motorola to hire Myart and to cease using the test on the ground that it discriminated against "disadvantaged and culturally deprived groups." Motorola appealed to the full commission, contending that it had a right to use race-free tests.

The commission delayed action for months to help Gov. Kerner's election campaign and then handed down a decision which was a triumph in illogic. Motorola was ordered to cease committing "the unfair employment practice complained of" and was ordered to pay Myart $1,000 to compensate him for "expense and embarrassment, as well as possible loss of employment at [Motorola]."

But the commission did not say how, where, or when the company had committed an unfair or unlawful practice, and it did not order the company to hire Myart. Nor did the commission order Motorola to cease using the controversial test. The company appealed to circuit court, denying that it had discriminated against anybody and challenging the right of the FEPC to assess monetary damages.

Atty. Gen. Clark met with the commissioners and sought to discover an excuse for defending the decision. Evidently he told them it was necessary to charge a definite act of discrimination.

The commission therefore amended its decision, which now charges, for the first time, that Motorola falsified the general ability test score for the purpose of denying Myart a job. The company's testimony on this point was that Myart answered four of 28 questions correctly, while a minimum for passing is seven. The company does not preserve examination papers, but Myart's score was recorded on his application and on a computer data card. A year earlier he had failed the same test when he applied for a job at Montgomery Ward & Co.

An investigator for the commission testified he administered the test to Myart in the commission's office, and that he had made a score of seven. Dr. Shurrager testified that he gave the test privately to Myart without knowing his identity and on this fourth try Myart made a score of 13. But when Dr. Shurrager gave him another test of equal difficulty his score was four.

Dr. Shurrager is the only disinterested person among the principal witnesses in this case. His testimony casts serious doubt on the commission's contention that Myart passed the test in the Motorola office, and no evidence has been submitted to support the charge that Motorola falsified the test results.

This is a grave charge involving the integrity of the officers of a respected manufacturing company. Unless the commission can prove the charge, we think Motorola is entitled to a public apology. And if the charge cannot be proved every member of the commission should be fired and never again appointed to a job in government.

Moursund Has Right Connections

From the Rockford (Ill.) *Morning Star*

Further evidence that it pays to have connections in Washington came to light the other day when the Small Business Administration approved a $150,000 government loan to Judge A. W. Moursund of Johnson City, Tex., a long-time associate of President Johnson.

The government loan will help put the Highland Lakes Capital Corp. in business. With a total starting capital of $300,000, the Highland Lakes company will provide long-term loans and equity capital for businesses needing funds to modernize or expand their operations or to develop and market new products.

Judge Moursund, a land owner, banker and insurance man, was a partner with Mr. Johnson in certain real estate investments before the latter became President. After President Johnson took office, Moursund became trustee for much of his land holdings, as well as a trustee for the Texas Broadcasting Co. stock owned by Mrs. Johnson.

With all his banking and other business interests in Texas, Judge Moursund should have access to private capital. Yet this new business investment company is the beneficiary of a government loan from the Small Business Administration, which was set up to help out financially pressed "little" businessmen.

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Right-to-Work Laws Uphold Individual's Freedom

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

During the first 17 minutes of his State of the Union message, the President turned around 11 times on the theme of freedom. He recalled that the colonists joined together, 200 years ago, "to demand freedom from arbitrary power." Ours is a history of freedom, he said, and of concern for all free men. The foes of freedom elsewhere in the world should remember this, for "we shall help men defend their freedom."

"What is at stake," said Mr. Johnson, "is the cause of freedom." Europeans should understand that we are involved in Europe "in the interest of freedom." In Africa and Asia, "we seek not to dominate others but to strengthen the freedom of all."

But when he got to certain matters here at home, oddly enough the President ran out of freedom.

"As pledged in our 1960 and 1964 Democratic platforms," he said, "it will propose to Congress changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, including Section 14B."

The elliptical reference was not lost on those who understand that the right-to-work laws of 20 states exist only by the sanction of Section 14B of the Taft-Hartley Act. The 1964 Democratic platform does not speak of "changing" Section 14B; the platform calls unequivocally for "repealing" Section 14B, and that is plainly what the President has in mind.

What is the President's reason for wanting to obliterate the right-to-work laws? He hopes "to reduce conflicts that for several years have divided Americans in various states."

Mr. Johnson could not have advanced a less convincing reason if he had worked on the line all night. The conflict between the "Wets" and the "Drys" was not reduced by Prohibition nor reduced by repeal either. If the President succeeds in getting Section 14B repealed, the conflict will continue as before, as those who believe in the principle of right-to-work seek to recapture what will have been taken from them.

The President would have been better advised to stick to the blunt and unashamed reason advanced in the 1964 platform. The reason there put forward was that right-to-work laws must be repealed in order "to strengthen the security of American trade unions." Such a contention at least has the merit of candor; it has no particular merit otherwise.

Since Arkansas started the movement 20 years ago, 19 other states have adopted right-to-work laws. These are Florida, Arizona, Nebraska, Georgia, Iowa, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, North Dakota, Nevada, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Utah, Indiana, Kansas and Wyoming.

The Virginia law is typical. It says simply that "the right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union or labor organization." The non-union worker who may be discriminated against is entitled to apply for injunctive relief.

Has the adoption of these right-to-work laws weakened union membership in the affected states? The National Right-To-Work Committee says no, and cites figures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to prove it. Have such laws precipitated labor strife? Over the country as a whole, strikes in 1963 resulted in a loss of 0.13 per cent of working time; the average in the right-to-work states was 0.08 per cent. Other records indicate that the growth in wage rates, personal income, capital investment and personal savings is proportionately higher in these 20 states, as a group, than in the other 30 states.

What is all this conflict the President is talking about? It is a conflict precipitated and maintained by the leaders of organized labor. The concept of "freedom" is anathema to them, for two reasons that in their view are undeniably sound: the more members a union can take in, the more union dues will be received; and given the conditions of a closed shop or a union shop, the easier it is to maintain coercive discipline on which militant unions depend in time of strikes.

Beyond this, there is some justice in their argument that in an ordinary collective bargaining situation, the non-union worker is a free loader who contributes nothing toward the benefits he receives as a result of union exertions.

Against these assertions of organized labor, the advocate of right-to-work laws can plead only the same cause that seemed so important to the President—elsewhere in the world. This is the cause of individual freedom. In a free society, the cost of getting or holding a job ought not to include compulsory tribute to a union.

In a country that has just abolished the poll tax and enacted the civil rights law, such a non-discriminatory principle would seem self-evident. The non-union man in a union milieu holds a minority status; he is a colored voter in deepest Alabama. And it is passing strange that the President proposes to eliminate every obstacle to the right to vote in the same hour that he proposes new obstacles in the path of the right to work.

(Copyright 1965, *Newsday*)

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CONSERVATIVES IN CONGRESS—"There will be times when the minority can and should support the majority enthusiastically. There will be times when the minority, while opposing the legislation, can and should improve it by offering amendments or complete alternatives. But there will be times when total conviction permits even no substitutes and commands only total opposition. At such times, it comes with poor grace for the heavy-handed majority to condemn the minority as obstructionists and imply that they are reactionary, uncompassionate, unpatriotic or worse."—Rep. Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.)

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Will U.S. Make Russia Pay Her U.N. Bills?

By BARRY GOLDWATER

America apparently will find a way to cave in on the question of making the Soviet Union pay its legitimate bills in the United Nations through the off-again, on-again leadership of Ambassador Adlai Stevenson.

We were so firm on this question some time ago that there was talk of seeking suspension of Soviet voting rights if the Communists failed to meet their financial obligations to the U.N. peace-keeping operations.

But now the path of our diplomatic efforts has led to the erection of a face-saving device whereby the Soviets can make a token payment to some general fund. This would get them off the hook technically without their having to modify the Soviet view of the United Nations, which is the real issue.

The Russians regard the world organization as a convenient debating society and propaganda medium so long as it does nothing to interfere with Soviet aggression. The fact that much of the cost of U.N. peace-keeping involves Communist breaches of the peace points this up. It also is a sharp reminder that the Soviets have long violated the U.N. charter in ways other than fiscal.

It should be remembered that aggression today is not always armed and noisy. There is parliamentary aggression—and that is exactly what the Soviets are committing in the United Nations. The fact that they can flaunt U.N. assessments is only one phase of that aggression.

Another phase, which has come up even while the bill-paying issue remains unsettled, involves the Afro-Asian bloc of so-called neutralist nations. The Soviets are blandly proposing that the number of seats on the Security Council be increased and that five of these seats be given to the Afro-Asians.

Whether we like it or not, the Afro-Asian bloc is oriented against the West and usually votes with the Soviets in the United Nations. The bloc now can effectively exercise a swing vote in U.N. affairs, thanks to the completely unrealistic system of one-nation, one-vote.

Thus, we have the Soviets first impressing the Afro-Asian nations by showing who is boss on the bill-paying question and then moving to increase their influence on the Security Council.

This Soviet arrogance and Soviet power must seem like quite a performance to the new nations of the Afro-Asian bloc. It amounts to a Soviet nose-thumbing at the United States.

The respect of the world requires that America stand firm here. We must show the world community that we insist upon compliance with the rules of the game—not only for small nations, but for large nations as well.

How can we expect any U.N. members to take their obligations seriously if the Russians are allowed to flaunt the rules for the sake of $26.5 million? How can the United Nations ever hope to be any kind of a force for peace in the world if one of its most powerful members can make its own rules and is allowed to get away with it?

What makes our position even more important is that we started out with a strong line on the question of the Soviets paying what they owe. If we water it down in any way, we are yielding to Russian intransigence. We would be saying to the world, "They should pay up, but since they don't want to we won't force the issue."

While the Soviets are pursuing a course of parliamentary aggression in the United Nations, the United States shows all the signs of pursuing a course of parliamentary appeasement.

This is no way for America to gain the respect it deserves in handling world affairs. It only confirms what the world already suspects—that we will go to almost any lengths to make sure we don't annoy the Soviets on questions of diplomacy.

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The Hunter

Once upon a time, a hunter, needing a fur coat, went Bear hunting-
and chanced upon a hungry bear feeding in the forest, whereupon the hunter raised his gun and took dead aim,
US
RUSSIA'S REFUSAL TO PAY DUES TO THE U.N.
Now the bear, seeing the danger of the situation, said, "wait a minute, Mr hunter, don't act hastily, don't pull that trigger-
we both want something out of life. Let's talk it over."
—so the hunter, being a typical American, sat down with the bear to negotiate."
-and they both got what they wanted, the bear got a full stomach and the hunter got a fur coat.
— GRANDMA WERNER'S ALMANAC

Courtesy Indianapolis *Star*

Liberals Have No Monopoly on Right to Disagree

By MORRIE RYSKIND

A commentator must develop a tough hide, and I have learned to take even bitter "letters to the editor" about this column in my stride. Perhaps I was conditioned by a long experience in writing for the stage and screen, where, if I never led the league, I still wound up with a fair average. But even when I was lucky and came through with a hit, there were always some critics who saw only the flaws. Yet I never complained: show biz is like that.

Then, too, as a lineal descendant of a people whose main recreation after a hard day's work was to sit around over a couple of glasses of tea and knock the government, I am all for free speech and frank criticism. A congenital nay-sayer, I have what amounts to a vested interest in the matter.

And since I'm not a liberal, I think the rule works both ways and applies even to attacks on my most logical discourses. If you dish it out, you must be prepared to take it. So I defend the right of contrary opinion. Not perhaps, as Voltaire would, to the death—what an awful way to go! —but I'm ready to utter some well-chosen words in behalf of the right to be wrong.

But it isn't free speech when one side claims a privilege not extended to the other. Though I spoke no word of reproof, I didn't like it when, a decade ago, the Fund for the Republic, in a volume on the movie industry, quoted an anonymous producer who said of me I hadn't had an original notion in 10 years. Don't get me wrong: I granted the nameless critic his right of judgment, and if he reads my stuff he may now feel it's 20 years since I came up with something new.

What I didn't like was the fund's indirectly putting its stamp of approval on that remark—and doing it tax-free. Knock me if you must, say I, but have the common decency not to claim tax-exemption for it. That's stretching it a bit far.

I let that one pass, but once is enough. Here's another volume, *Danger on the Right,* published under the aegis of the Anti-Defamation League—also tax-privileged—which lists not only me, but my son among the menaces in a section on "The Extreme Conservatives." I take it chivalry kept them from including my wife, who admittedly served for some eight years as precinct chairman of her local Republican club.

Get a load of some of the riffraff with whom I'm blanketed: Loyd Wright, Herbert Hoover, Adm. Ben Moreell, Frank Chodorov, Bill Buckley, Russell Kirk, Adm. Lewis Strauss, John Dos Passos, Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, Barry Goldwater and Patrick Frawley Jr. (I choose these names because—with the exception of Mr. Hoover, with whom I had only one private session— either they are close friends or I have served on various committees with them.)

You should see the things the above are accused of, indictments that reveal a clear and present danger. Heavens to Betsy! They're anti-Communist; they were for Barry; they wanted Tshombe to win in the Congo; they are published by (oh, dirty word) rightists; they are supporters of "extremely" (i.e., anti-welfare state) conservative organizations; Buckley lives in a big house; Adm. Moreell believes "in recent decades we have been yielding to government our individual responsibility."

These charges are irrefutable and patently represent a menace to something or other—but hardly to the Anti-Defamation League. Indeed, though I'm no longer a member, I still want to know what the hell this kind of cheap, defamatory propaganda has to do with the purposes for which the league was organized.

By using the same type of analogy and innuendo, I could easily fashion a book called *Danger on the Left* and link authors—and the gentleman who wrote the foreward—with the extreme left and imply they had dangerous connections with the radical left.

And don't tell me this is the "official" Jewish viewpoint or anything like it. Not long ago I attended a dinner honoring the beloved Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin on the occasion of his 50th anniversary as head of the Wilshire Boulevard Temple. All of Los Angeles—gentiles as well as Jews—turned out to pay him his well-earned tribute.

He was obviously deeply moved as he arose to acknowledge the applause and look over the host of friends who had come to honor him. He couldn't name them all, to be sure, but he did pick out a few, including, I noticed, "Pat—my good friend, Pat Frawley." The same one traduced in *Danger on the Right.*

I'm sticking with Rabbi Magnin. And I, too, am proud to call Pat "friend," even if it's not tax-deductible.

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

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The Bandit

From the Anaheim (Calif.) *Bulletin*

A recent news note stated "the portion of the states' revenues derived from the central government has tripled in the decade, from $2.6 billion to $7.8 billion in 1963."

Most of this money came back to the states through federal grants-in-aid in about 60 central government programs.

All this vast increase in government "help" somehow reminds us of the story of Two-Gun Harry, the holdup man.

Harry and a friend went into a clothing store. Harry held up the proprietor and took $65 from the cash register. Then he said:

"My friend here needs a new suit. He likes the gray one in the window. We'll take that suit. And here's the money for it."

Harry gave back the man's own $65, then said:

"See what I've done?

"My friend has a new suit, and you've made another sale.

"I'm actually your benefactor."

Of course, every cent, too, of those $7.8 billions of federal grants-in-aid first came out of the pockets and paychecks of individual Americans in direct and hidden taxes.

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Petition Drive Begins

Red China, the U.N. and Public Opinion

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

The State Department may have its own views on admitting Red China to the United Nations. The middle echelon may continue working quietly on Capitol Hill to convince senators and representatives that the Chinese Communists should be recognized by the United States. And the pollsters may report a change of heart among the voters.

But grass roots America doesn't go along with this. People in the North, the South, the East and the West are ready to show their unalterable opposition to any official acts which will dignify the Communist aggressors in China. They do not want Red China in the United Nations. They are dead set against seeing a Red Chinese embassy in Washington.

I can report this on the basis of the mail I have been receiving ever since I asked the readers of this column to let the President of the United States know what they feel about the country which is waging war throughout Southeast Asia. Copies of these letters, as well as personal letters to me, have been coming steadily—day after day. A thousand times no, they say.

This is heartening. For it is one thing to say, "I oppose this or that policy." It is something else again to sit down, compose a letter, make a handwritten copy, and then mail off the original and the copy. Those who feel strongly about a given matter will be willing to take the trouble. Those who realize what it would mean to the peace of the world to appease aggression are ready to take the time and make the effort.

Admitting Red China to the United Nations would betray every principle

Senators Bourke Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) and Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) are members of the Steering Committee of the Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

of its charter. It would make a joke of the sacrifice of those Americans who fought and died in Korea. The tragedy of the Vietnamese war would become a sour comedy.

The majority of Americans know this. If they can make their determination known to the President and the Congress, all the State Department's behind-the-scenes maneuvering will get nowhere.

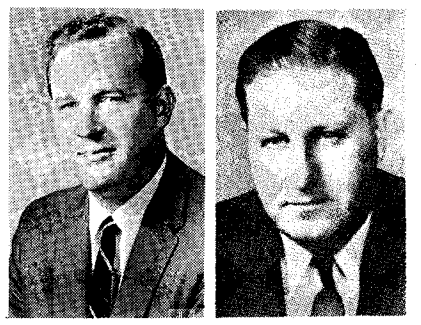
This gets me to the main point of this column. Public opinion is important to our representatives in Washington. But they must be able to know that it exists. The public must have a vehicle for its constitutional right to petition the government. That vehicle exists, though many readers of this column do not seem to know it.

In letter after letter, I am asked: "But what can I do?" There is much that can be done. If every man or woman who wrote to me should get his friends to do the same, there would be a spreading effect. That is why I have gotten in touch with the Committee of One Million. This organization has repeatedly thwarted the efforts of the pro-Red China cabal in Washington.

Next month the Committee of One Million will launch a new petition campaign. Americans will be asked to put their names on an appeal against admission of Red China to the United Nations. Those who have already written to me will receive one of these petitions in the mail. Then it will be up to them to get the required signatures, and to get other dedicated Americans to help in this vital work.

Other readers of this column can write directly to the Committee of One Million, 79 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10016. A postcard with a request for copies of the petition will be sufficient. The petitions should be reaching you late in January.

As government grows bigger and more remote, most Americans feel alienated. It is no longer their government. Their hopes and wishes are ignored. Some of you have written to me of this on a number of occasions. But the campaign to keep Red China quarantined—remember Franklin D. Roosevelt's "quarantine the aggressors" slogan?—gives every American a chance to stand up and be counted. Every signature is a round for the guns of freedom.



Representatives John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio), left, and Thomas Morgan (D.-Pa.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, are members of the Committee of One Million.

I know the response will be great. When the issues are flatly stated, when the opportunity to act is presented, the response is always great. When the first petition campaign was mounted by the committee, there were predictions from the cynical that it would never get the first million signatures. The cynics were wrong—and will be so proved once again.

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LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT—"One house in our bi-cameral legislative system has historically been based on political and geographical units at both state and national levels, because the Founding Fathers of our country deemed this the wisest method of assuring fair representation for the varied interests in our nation, including minority groups . . . . The Supreme Court's decision to abolish this approach to apportionment in state governments is unjustified. Our federal legislative apportionment is not considered unfair, yet it was patterned after our state legislatures. In addition, the Supreme Court decision constituted judicial legislation, and violated the traditional separation of powers under one system of government."—Rep. Barber Conable (R.-N.Y.)

264 Members of Congress Have Signed This Statement

The Committee of One Million is now circulating this Declaration in petition form in the 50 states (see de Toledano column at left)

A Declaration in Opposition to Any Concessions to Red China

American steadfastness in refusing to bow before the threats and blandishments of Red China — or the pressures from at home and abroad urging United States concessions to the Peiping regime — has been an effective cornerstone of American foreign policy ever since the Communists usurped power on Mainland China. This position has the overwhelming support of the American people and its leadership: the Administrations of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson; the 1956, 1960 and 1964 National Platforms of the Democratic and Republican Parties. Yet, in spite of this sentiment, it becomes necessary once again to emphasize our considered opposition to any steps which would build the power and prestige of Communist China to the detriment of our friends and allies in Asia and of our national security. To this end, we join in the following Declaration:

. . . We are opposed to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

. . . We are opposed to granting United States diplomatic recognition to the Peiping regime.

. . . We are opposed to trade relations between the United States and Communist China.

. . . We are opposed to any policy of accommodation which might be interpreted as U.S. acquiescence in, or approval of, Communist China's aggression, direct or indirect, against her neighbors.

In endorsing the above, we earnestly believe we are acting in our national interest and the interest of freedom throughout the world and that this statement represents the thinking of the great majority of the American people.

Members Of The 89th Congress Who Have Endorsed The Declaration As of January 4th, 1965

Rep. W. M. Abbitt
Rep. Thos. G. Abernethy
Rep. E. Ross Adair
Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo
Rep. Carl Albert
Sen. Gordon Allott
Sen. Clinton P. Anderson
Rep. John B. Anderson
Rep. George Andrews
Rep. Mark Andrews
Rep. Leslie C. Arends
Rep. John M. Ashbrook
Rep. Robert T Ashmore
Rep. William H. Ayres
Rep. John F. Baldwin
Rep. Walter S. Baring
Rep. William H. Bates
Rep. James F. Battin
Rep. Page Belcher
Rep. Alphonzo Bell
Rep. Charles E. Bennett
Sen. Wallace F. Bennett
Rep. E. Y. Berry
Rep. Jackson E. Betts
Sen. Alan Bible
Sen. J. Caleb Boggs
Rep. Edward P Boland
Rep. Herbert C. Bonner
Rep. Frank T. Bow
Rep. William G. Bray
Rep. Bill Brock
Rep. William S. Broomfield
Rep. Clarence J. Brown
Rep. Joel T. Broyhill
Sen. Quentin N. Burdick
Rep. James A. Burke
Rep. Laurence J. Burton
Sen. Harry F. Byrd
Rep. James A. Byrne
Rep. John W. Byrnes
Rep. William T. Cahill
Sen. Howard W. Cannon
Rep. Hugh L. Carey
Sen. Frank Carlson
Rep. Bob Casey
Rep. Charles E. Chamberlain
Rep. Donald D. Clancy
Rep. Don H. Clausen
Rep. Del Clawson
Rep. James C. Cleveland
Rep. Harold R. Collier
Rep. William M. Colmer
Rep. Silvio O. Conte
Sen. John Sherman Cooper
Sen. Norris Cotton
Rep. Robert J. Corbett
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Sen. Carl T. Curtis
Rep. Thomas B. Curtis
Rep. Paul B. Dague
Rep. Dominick V. Daniels
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Rep. Edward J. Derwinski
Rep. Samuel L. Devine
Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen
Sen. Thomas J. Dodd
Rep. Bob Dole
Sen. Peter H. Dominick
Rep. Harold D. Donohue
Rep. William J. B. Dorn
Sen. Paul H. Douglas
Rep. John Dowdy
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Rep. Thaddeus J. Dulski
Rep. Florence P. Dwyer
Sen. James O. Eastland
Rep. Ed Edmondson
Sen. Allen J. Ellender
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Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr.
Rep. Joe L. Evins
Rep. George H. Fallon
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Rep. Michael A. Feighan
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Rep. Paul A. Fino
Rep. O. C. Fisher
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Rep. John E. Fogarty
Sen. Hiram L. Fong
Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr.
Rep. L. H. Fountain
Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr.
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The Free vs. the Manipulated Society

Our present danger is that government, instead of just laying down the economic rules of the road, will in fact try to drive the car.

By JOHN DAVENPORT, Board of Editors, Fortune Magazine

Among the fundamental ideas which have animated the American experiment is the concept of individual liberty under law, which I take to be the basis of our political and economic institutions. My purpose is to explore how this American experiment in ordered freedom is faring, and if we look at the economy itself the evidence is encouraging.

We are now in the fourth year of one of the longest economic expansions in our history. The national income, if you will permit me to use that old-fashioned phrase, is still on the way up, as is industrial production. Capital investment is running strong and, thanks to that investment and advancing technologies, average family income in the United States now runs to over $8,000, or double that of any other country.

Yet amidst all this good news there are also some aspects of our prosperity and affluence which are not so pleasing, and without trying to be a spoilsport tonight, I would draw these too to your attention:

- In the first place, the present economic upsurge, like booms before it, has been feeding on what some feel is an excess of easy money as well as deficit finance.
- In the second place, powerful pressure groups are now demanding more in the way of wages than some of us feel is good for the economy and all workers in it. I refer, of course, to the recent settlements of Chrysler, Ford and General Motors and the possibility of a large settlement to come in steel.
- In the third place and looking to the longer future, I am concerned lest the government, while creating inflationary pressures with one hand, will reach out with the other for more and more power to control the economy in areas where it has no business to trespass, and so bit by bit may weaken our economic system and the liberties which go with it.

Price Juggling

It is my view that in the economic field governments have two overriding obligations. One is to help maintain a sound and dependable monetary system through which all transactions are made. The other is to help enforce the discipline of the market place against industry and labor alike. What we may be running into is a different situation where governments, failing in their primary duties to provide sound money and to maintain open markets, seek to control and to manipulate specific prices, wages and foreign exchange dealings.

This development, if and as it occurs, I submit can be as harmful to our institutions as the overt kind of socialization of the means of production practiced in some other countries. The danger I suggest is not that of strong government, which we need, nor of big government, which we may have to have, but of *manipulative government*, which instead of laying down the rules of the road will in fact try to drive the car along the road.

Let me begin with the problem of money because I take it to be an indubitable proposition that good money and good government go together. . . .

I hold in my hand a federal reserve note which in bygone days used to promise that it would pay the bearer a fixed quantity of gold. Those days are of course long past and today a paper federal reserve note at best promises the bearer to pay him another piece of paper should he be so bold as to present it at the counter for redemption.

But let us pass that. The worth of a currency we have come to believe is not how much its weight is in gold but what it will buy, and here the record at least is fairly reassuring. The dollar is worth about 50 per cent of what it was before World War II, but in recent years its purchasing power, as measured at least in domestic wholesale prices, has remained relatively steady.

Nevertheless, the cost of living in this country continues to edge up by 1 per cent to 1.5 per cent per year and that is more than it appears on the surface. Indeed, an inflation of two per cent per year compounded means that a long-term government security bought in good faith by an American today will have its value halved in a generation.

Fiscal Policy

. . . The present boom has been fed by a great increase in federal spending which rose from $81 billion in fiscal 1961 to $97 billion in fiscal 1965 with constant federal deficits. The government has been cutting back on military outlays, but non-defense expenditures continue to gain, and new programs are on the way. In the past several months there has been continuous pressure for more spending for housing, for the "anti-poverty" campaign, as well as the proposal for greatly enlarging our Social Security system through Medicare.

But already in 1964 the burden of spending was onerous. If we count the outlays of the Social Security trust funds and other outlets, total cash spending by the federal government amounted to $122 billion, with another $70 billion of state and local spending piled on top of that. This $190 billion is nearly a third of national product. All this must be paid for in one way or another—by taxes, by borrowing or by inflation. In 1964 total taxes in the United States—federal, state and local—ran to $160 billion, or $2,800 per household and $840 per capita!

Now Washington promises to ease this burden by further tax cuts and this is pleasant talk indeed. But how much further can tax cutting go unless expenditures are brought under control and reduced? Do we really want to accept perpetual federal deficits as a way of life? Some people, of course, do. They believe the deficits are good for the economy. But this I suggest is just old-fashioned depression reasoning turned on its head. The true promise of tax revision is to get the steep progression out of the income tax and to reduce, if we can, the corporation tax which is at best an indirect tax.

This may sometimes imply temporary deficits, but surely not all of the time. Indeed, it seems to me that in good times the federal government should be running a surplus, allowing deficits to occur in recession when tax receipts fall off. We seem to be traveling a long way from this kind of prudent compensatory fiscal policy; and if we are not careful tax cutting will just become another political gimmick for attracting votes while meanwhile harming the economy.

So if we look at the economy from the point of view of money and fiscal policy there is some reason for concern. We come now to the second phenomenon which I mentioned earlier which tends to increase this unease—namely, that wage rates after a period of relative quiescence have begun to move up sharply. In the '60s wage advance in manufacturing at least advanced no faster than overall gains in productivity. The Ford and Chrysler settlements broke through this pattern with wage and fringe benefits going up by well over four per cent. Big companies can for a while no doubt "absorb" such increases. But as these pressures spread, as they are likely to spread, we are bound to face trouble. . . .

The fundamental proposition that needs stressing is that wages and salaries which constitute the income of most

Auto Workers' chieftain Walter Reuther has with impunity turned his back on the Administration's "guidepost" theory of wage increases.

of our society have a double aspect. They are purchasing power to the recipient, but they are also *costs* to the firm that pays the bill. In a dynamic economy with technology rapidly advancing we, of course, expect and get a rise in wages *over the long term* either in the form of increased money wage rates or in the form of lower prices. And it is the glory of the American economy that over the years real wages have tended to move upward and began to do so long before the arrival of powerful unions.

But the evidence is just as clear that where wages are wrenched upward on the short term by union pressures or government edict, they will have a powerful "unemployment effect" on the economy unless prices are also raised. This is one of the best kept secrets in official Washington and in trade union circles, but it is also one of the most firmly grounded truths in all of economics. Wages and salaries, after all, are a form of price—the price of human effort and talent. Push this price high and you are bound to get unemployed resources.

This is just plain common sense which all recognize in our day-to-day dealings. It is also backed by formidable economic opinion. . . .

We need not go back into the distant past to know that artificial wage increases are destructive and indeed inhumane. The widespread distress and unemployment in the coal industry goes back in part in my judgment to the huge bidding up of wage rates in the immediate period after World War II. The present distress and unemployment among our unskilled workers and Negroes is in part attributable to ill-advised government attempts to boost minimum wage laws.

And in terms of the business cycle the evidence is overwhelming that excessive wage advances are disruptive. Such advances killed off the boom of 1956-57 leading on the recession of 1957-58. That recession in my judgment was prolonged by the stubborn tendency of wages to move upward in the face of very considerable unemployment. Now in the fourth year of a long advance we face the same old dilemma: if wages move up at anything like the pace of the Chrysler-Ford settlements they will create unemployment unless prices are also raised.

To counter this unemployment effect the government will be tempted to let prices go up by injecting still more credit into the system or by deficit spending or tax-cutting. Then comes a still ominous development:—the demand that the government "do something" about the situation by instituting some kind of direct controls over prices, wages and profits, thereby fatally damaging the whole free market process.

I cannot believe, gentlemen, that this is the way out for the American economy, but I would be remiss if I did not indicate that the danger of controls is quite apparent in Washington. In the matter of steel prices the President let it be known some months ago that he would regard any rise in steel prices as against the "national interest." I would submit that if a President can invoke the national interest in steel he is logically in a position to dictate almost any price in the economy!

In the matter of wages the government has been placing great faith in its so-called "guidepost" theory under which all is supposed to be well if over-all wages in the economy rise no faster than over-all productivity—perhaps at three per cent per year. I must confess I have little faith in this approach if only because Mr. Reuther has quite obviously turned his back on the guideposts with impunity. The fact is that if the guideposts are to be anything more than talk they imply precisely the kind of government dictation of wages and prices which it should be our business to avoid.

Guidepost Theory

In this matter I would command your attention to the current Morgan Guaranty Letter which makes the most trenchant analysis of the guideposts which has come to my hand. As the letter points out, the guidepost theory at best is supposed to give us a picture of what price and wage behavior *would be* in a truly competitive economy. Very well. But if our objective is to get those conditions, why risk controls to obtain them? Why not move openly and honestly to restore competitive conditions in the labor market as well as in the product market?

And this, gentlemen, is precisely the kind of reform which I do favor, and it involves no dangerous and no unconstitutional enlargement of government authority.

In the case of industry we have the anti-trust laws to enforce price competition, and if the President is wor-

(Continued on next page)

This article is excerpted from a speech by Mr. Davenport before the Economic Club of New York, Nov. 9, 1964.

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Khrushchev Too Soft

Why Believe Russia's Mellowing?

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Proponents of the theory that the hard Russian attitude toward the West is mellowing and that the new Soviet rulers might embark on a more conciliatory and cooperative policy toward the United States are being jolted out of their long-held notion. The mounting evidence of USSR involvement in the latest attempt of the Congo rebels to overthrow the government and seize the country is only one of the clues to Russian aims and objectives.

It becomes clearer, as times goes on, that Khrushchev was fired because the majority of Soviet leaders thought he had mellowed too much. They could argue quite reasonably that the policies —and especially the king-size quarrel he provoked and kept going with Red China—had created dissensions in the world Communist movement. They may believe that Khrushchev's goings-on had set the USSR back in its goal of world domination.

And it is world domination that is the ultimate objective of Soviet policy. It always has been. It has never changed and it never will until they either achieve it or are utterly defeated and deflected from their purpose.

Too many Americans in high places have been theorizing that the Soviets are really off on a new tack; that peaceful coexistence is now their real desire. Yet the real experts, the close students of Kremlinology, have never been of this opinion. In fact, the Soviets themselves have never made a secret of their intentions; they have often obligingly spelled out the tactical steps by which they hope to accomplish a Communist victory. The dismantling of NATO bases is one. Removal of nuclear weapons from Europe and disarmament are others.

Many recent moves indicate that the Soviet Union is now taking those steps two at a time. We have seen the Reds' determined effort to split the Western world and their initial success in the intransigeance of France's deGaulle. He gutted NATO's defenses by not permitting U.S.-owned atomic arms to be stored on French soil or fired from French territory. He's also defied U.S. policy by shifting much of France's defense budget to a nuclear force of its own, duplicating that of the United States already in Europe.

The campaign for the removal of nuclear weapons has been going on elsewhere. It is especially strong in Britain, with "Ban the Bomb" rallies and "peace marches" in England, and that nonagenarian Bertrand—now Lord—Russell putting his titled, aging person at the head of virtually every pro-Soviet, anti-American movement among the hundreds that spring up in the fertile soil of emotionalism and fear.

As President Johnson moves confidently into the administration which is his own, by election, not by tragic inheritance, there is a clear warning that the United States must get out of its foreign policy bind.

With his domestic program likely to move in the direction of almost total success, he can well afford to spend most of his time figuring out how to get the country back on its feet and off its knees. For it is from that humiliating position we have been making most of our decisions lately.

For one thing, he should know that Russian policy is no different today from the policy pursued by Stalin, so far as attaining world revolutionary goals is concerned.

Another point is that while the Soviet Union is still unable to give its people a decent standard of living, it has great scientific skills and resources. It has, in a few years, and thanks to such traitors as Klaus Fuchs, Alan Nunn May, the Rosenbergs, Burgess and Maclean and others, pulled up even with us in the nuclear field. Our ridiculous hamstringing, self-denying efforts to develop only "peaceful uses" for space, while Russia studies and develops its vast military potential, have enabled the Communists to surpass us in the militarily significant area of space technology.

Russia has infiltrated country after country since 1945. She dominates all Eastern Europe and half of Germany. She has established communism in Cuba, and we have allowed it, despite our Monroe Doctrine. She has Algeria under her thumb; also a good part of Southeast Asia. She'll have all of it if South Viet Nam falls.

The Soviet Union, as many have pointed out, has become the second most powerful nation on earth in just 20 years since World War II ended. With this record to examine and gloat over, it is not likely that her present rulers will see any need to mellow, a euphemism for weakness and flabbiness in any political dictionary.

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Judging the Policemen

From the Arizona *Republic*

The mayor of Philadelphia recently found 15 or 16 members of his police force belonged to the John Birch Society and said they would be suspended or dismissed if they didn't resign. Shades of McCarthyism!

Remember when the famous "Hollywood Ten," film writers who refused to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee, were put on a black list and told they couldn't work at their trade unless they signed affidavits swearing they were not members of the Communist party? The hue and cry from the left were positively deafening.

That's all behind us now, of course. The once black-listed writers are back on the job, taking huge chunks of money out of the cinema capital. One of them even cleaned up on a Saturday Evening Post piece telling how he wrote for the movies under a pseudonym during the time he was black-listed.

Which reminds us of what might be called the right-wing backlash. One of the *Republic*'s staffers was at a national meeting the other day and ran into the brother of one of the nation's most distinguished left-wing writers of the '30s and '40s. The writer broke with the left, and attacked the extreme liberal position. Now he can get no work writing, since he is controversial, and he is forced to write under a pseudonym.

It's one thing for a gifted writer, who can earn $50,000 a year writing under a nom de plume, to be fired for being a Communist. It's something else for a Philadelphia cop, who probably is moonlighting already in order to support his family, to get fired for being a John Bircher.

The main difference, of course, is that the John Birchers have asked for a congressional investigation. They haven't, so far as we know, pleaded the Fifth Amendment. Members of the radical left, on the other hand, have ducked Congress and have refused to testify under oath.

The American Civil Liberties Union, according to the New York *Times*, "sees no reason for a blanket rule forbidding policemen to belong to the John Birch Society." It does think a policeman should be fired, however, if membership in the society adversely affects his work. That's no great concession. We suppose it would object to a policeman's membership in any organization that adversely affected his work. What we wonder is whether the ACLU would provide legal counsel to defend a Bircher who was fired from a police force.

The New York *Times* reached the editorial conclusion that, "A police department should judge its individual members." We agree. We don't believe that membership in any organization that hasn't been proved subversive is cause for dismissal of a policeman, a film writer, or anyone else.

□ □ □

"THE UNITED STATES should insist upon payment of the Soviet debt. Any compromise which permits the Russians to escape their obligations will not be acceptable. For too long now the American people have carried the financial burdens of the United Nations, paying some 32 per cent of its regular operating budget and about 40 per cent of the organization's technical assistance funds, while the Soviet Union and other Communist bloc nations continually default on their share of the load."—Sen. Herman Talmadge (D.-Ga.)

Continued from Preceding Page

Free vs. Manipulated Society

ried about the price of steel his appeal should be to those laws.

In the case of organized labor we lack any such constitutional means for enforcing the market discipline. On the contrary, the government has granted to unions a whole series of exemptions from laws governing most other forms of free associations which are far-reaching and which make unions unique organizations in our economy. I believe that sooner or later we must come to grips with this union monopoly power, not by putting new laws on the books, but by withdrawing special privileges which unions now enjoy.

Conclusion

. . . There are no limits to the development of this country and to the role which it can play on the seven seas and beyond the seven seas. But if we are to live up to this role, we must stand up for certain fundamentals: for the enlargement, not the constriction, of individual liberty under law; for strong government but a government also of limited and delegated powers; for a business enterprise system which by dispersing economic decisions and power complements and supports our unique political inheritance.

In this system you businessmen are the indispensable players of the game. You also are the co-guardians with all other Americans of the rules, which allow the game to be played. In guarding the title deeds of freedom, let us not be doctrinaire. Let us also keep in mind some advice of Tom Paine who said, "A thing moderately good is not so good as it ought to be. Moderation in temper is always a virtue. Moderation in principle is always vice."

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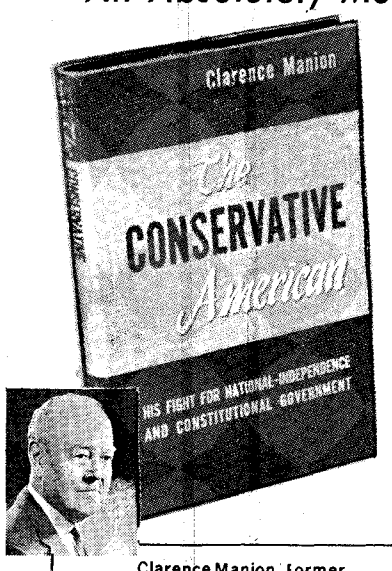
-Daniel A. Poling—Editor, *Christian Herald*



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State Dept. Gives Rumanian Diplomat Expense-Paid Tour of United States

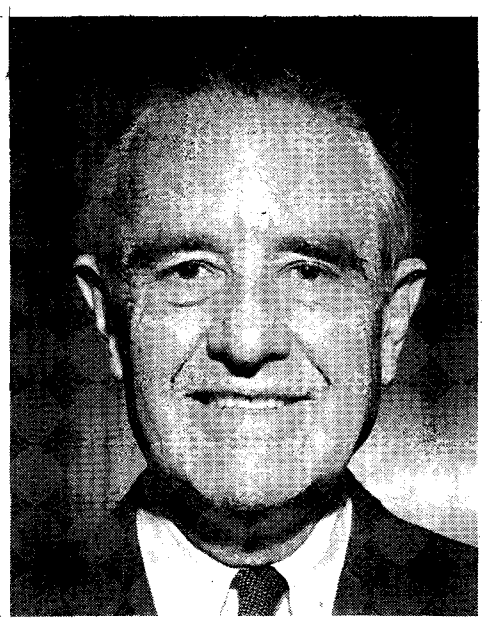
By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Uncle Sam last month laid out the red carpet—from New York to San Francisco—for top-ranking officials of the Rumanian Communist regime.

Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu and three aides were escorted on a nine-day, all-expenses-paid tour of the United States by State Department officers. A department spokesman called the trip "an unparalleled show of esteem" for East European officials.

The Red envoys visited Atlanta, the Tennessee Valley Authority complex, historic Williamsburg, San Francisco and New York. They chatted with San Francisco Mayor John Shelley, toured the campus of Stanford University, and studied a nuclear reactor outside New York before returning to Bucharest early this month.

The State Department efforts to woo Rumania are difficult to fathom. Only last year, the department's intelligence section found the Rumanian government



Under Secretary of State Averell Harriman was the prime mover in setting up the Rumanians' tour.

was characterized by "the rigid police state controls supervised by a relatively small number of old-time Communists."

Despite that finding, Under Secretary of State Averell Harriman closed an extraordinary deal last May, promising Rumanian planners the latest scientific and industrial data in the "fields of chemicals, petrochemicals, electric power, the production and processing of petroleum and glass manufacturing."

Little more than a month later, on July 7, the Rumanians demonstrated their gratitude. Radio Bucharest announced that new trade agreements had been signed with the Chinese Reds. The two nations agreed to "extend their scientific and technical cooperation in the oil, chemical, and food industries, and in agriculture."

One week later, Rumanian leaders wound up Moscow talks by assuring the Kremlin of their solidarity in the world-wide struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The State Department remains confident that Rumania can be won over to the West and U.S. businessmen have been strongly urged to step up trade with Bucharest. It was learned recently that an American corporation had initialed preliminary agreements for the construction of a $40-million synthetic rubber plant in Rumania. The firm involved is the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio.

Another U.S. firm, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., had earlier refused to enter into a similar deal, informing the State Department that it "would not be in the best interests of the United States." Goodyear officials were known to think that such a sale would enable the Communists to disrupt natural rubber markets in Malaysia, Liberia, and other underdeveloped, pro-Western nations.

Note: In an analysis inserted last year in the *Congressional Record,* a U.S. expert on the Rumanian economy, Allesandro Gregorian, ridiculed our efforts to wean Rumania from the Kremlin. It was a policy, Gregorian said, doomed to failure. He added:

"Rumania is still tightly controlled by the Soviet Union. . . There are Russian advisers and technicians placed in key positions of the Rumanian economy in Bucharest, there are Russian liaison men at the headquarters of the Rumanian Communist party, and Russian officers masterminding the Rumanian army and security network."

Gregorian cited the following economic facts of life:

A direct Russian pipeline from Ploesti to Reni and Odessa on the Black Sea has been in operation since 1948, pouring out more than half of the 12 million tons produced annually by the Rumanian oil industry. Uranium extracted in western Rumania in substantial quantities is exported entirely to the USSR. Immense quantities of natural gas are absorbed by Russian industry. Rumanian gold mines are controlled completely by the Soviets.

"Under the circumstances," Gregorian argued, "Rumania—which shares a lengthy border with the gigantic Soviet empire—hardly can afford any gesture of real independence."

Arends' Re-Election

Shortly after he deposed Charley Halleck as Republican leader of the House of Representatives, Jerry Ford huddled with several of his party's most astutue tacticians.

Almost to a man they cautioned him against a move to unseat the long-time GOP whip, Les Arends of Illinois. Pennsylvania's John Saylor, a nine-term

Rumanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu and three aides were shown one of our nuclear reactors.

veteran who had backed Ford in his successful fight against Halleck, said:

"Knocking off Les would leave the senior men of this party out of the leadership structure altogether. Without their cooperation we're in for trouble."

Ford received similar advice from Ohio's Clarence Brown, the shrewd, 13-term veteran who is ranking Republican on the House Rules Committee. Younger Republicans allied with Ford argued against any move to dump Arends. These men included Wisconsin's Mel Laird and Montana's Jim Battin.

Ford spurned their counsel, announcing his support of New Jersey's moderate-to-liberal Peter Frelinghuysen for Arends' post. The GOP leader suffered a sharp rebuke when colleagues gave Arends an 11-vote victory.

Frelinghuysen's defeat was easily predicted. Fourteen of the 16 Republicans from south of the Mason-Dixon Line had backed Ford; by the same margin they last week supported Arends.

A freshman member from Alabama said later, "It was tough to go against the leader on the first vote. But we didn't come up here to vote for liberals."

A Dixie colleague agreed: "Down where we come from we judge a man by the company he keeps and anybody who joins up with liberals like John Lindsay is not for me."

The Southerners were well aware of voting records that showed Frelinghuysen to be far less conservative than Arends. Only this month the New Jersey congressman had joined the Wednesday Club, a group of House liberals headed by New York's John Lindsay.

When the votes were tallied, Arends had the 11 votes of Illinois and 14 of 16 from the South. He had cut into Ford's home state of Michigan and run strongly throughout the Middle West and West. He won 12 of California's 15 votes and took votes from Frelinghuysen in the Northeast—two in Massachusetts, four in New York, six in Pennsylvania.

The Arends-Frelinghuysen contest was even more one-sided than the 70-59 vote could indicate. Eleven Republicans were unable to make the caucus—most of them snowed in at Western airports. Of the 11, nine had committed themselves to Arends.

(Copyright 1965, King Features, Syndicate, Inc.)

Rep. Leslie Arends (Ill.) was recently re-elected House Republican whip by a 70-to-59 vote.

Federal Gov't Has Co-Signed Debts of $347 Billion

From the Indianapolis *Star*

Anyone who has ever co-signed a note for his wife's favorite nephew is familiar with that last minute agony of doubt over the advisability of taking on an obligation that, potentially, could be ruinous.

You and I may worry about such matters, but you can bet your bottom dollar that it doesn't faze our free-wheeling Uncle Sam in the slightest. Since the gimmick of guaranteeing bank deposits popped up 31 years ago as a means of preventing another disastrous series of bank "runs" on deposits, the federal government has gleefully co-signed virtually every sort of endeavor shoved under its nose.

As the principal co-signer for bank deposits, savings and loan accounts, home mortgages, public housing bonds, debts on urban renewal projects, investments of U.S. companies abroad, loans made by U.S. exporters, farm loans, mortgages on merchant ships and a dozen other projects, the United States is currently obligated to the tune of $347.5 billion. And these "maybe" debts stand, of course, on top of the $316 billion that the Treasury is already in the hole as a result of our continuing policy of deficit financing.

Now it develops that President Johnson intends to finance his sweeping federal aid to education program through the same sort of sleight of hand—by having the government guarantee low-cost college loans to anyone who wants them. There is no way of reckoning how many more billions this will add to the mountain of potential debt.

No one, of course, can argue successfully that the federal government is actually going to be called upon to make good on all of these guarantees. But, just as conclusively, there is certainly no reason for thinking that, in the event of a serious recession or depression, there won't be calls on the government to "cover" billions of dollars in defaulted notes, mortgages and what-have-you.

It should be pointed out that the FHA has already—on one occasion—had to appeal to Congress for supplemental funds because the rate of mortgage foreclosures had depleted its funds set aside for these guarantees. And this, mind you, was in the prosperous, booming '60s.

Trouble, too, has also been reported in the collecting of loans advanced to college students under the federal programs that are already in existence, and it is apparent that it will cost the government millions to make good on these defaults. And these loans, of course, represent only a tiny sampling of the sort of mass guarantees that President Johnson now urges for all college-age youths.

During the brief 1957-58 recession as many as 20 per cent of the FHA and VA homes in some large housing subdivisions were repossessed. This is a sobering thought for those who see more recessions in the country's future.

The time has come when the federal government should take a sober look at the billions of dollars that it is obligating itself to pay in the event of a major slow-down in the economy. If only 10 per cent of Uncle Sam's co-signed notes should go sour it would throw us an additional $35 billion in debt—and at a time when we could the least afford the drain on our resources.

Webster defines "guarantee" as the undertaking "to answer for the debt, default, miscarriage or non-fulfillment . . . of a contract."

The "Great Society" architects should stop regarding it as a meaningless bit of paper shuffling.

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ON THE ECONOMY—"We didn't all come over on the same ship, but we're all in the same boat now."—Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.)

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To Sustain HUMAN EVENTS as a LIVING MEMORIAL to Its Founder and Creator, and His Dedicated Associate.

A Message from the Honorable Charles Edison

Since James Wick, President of HUMAN EVENTS, died a few weeks ago, literally thousands of supporters have expressed the feeling that HUMAN EVENTS must be kept alive. As a long-time supporter of conservative principles and good government, I know how vitally important it is that this publication go forward.

That is why I am asking for your help to insure that HUMAN EVENTS is sustained at this critical hour.

Mr. Wick's passing was the second big loss to HUMAN EVENTS in less than a year. The other loss was the death of its founder, Frank C. Hanighen. I have known both men as dedicated, responsible journalists.

The wires, letters and phone calls that have poured into the HUMAN EVENTS office say in substance: "What can we do to help insure the continuation of HUMAN EVENTS?"

As a result of this concern and the heart-warming expression of support by subscribers, the Frank C. Hanighen-James L. Wick Memorial Fund has now been established. The purpose is "to sustain HUMAN EVENTS as a living memorial to its founder and creator and his dedicated associate."

General Robert E. Wood is heading a committee of volunteers in this fund-raising effort. A list of these persons is shown in this announcement. The funds from this effort will be transferred to HUMAN EVENTS so it may keep going.

As you perhaps know, HUMAN EVENTS was launched at a luncheon in Chicago 20 years ago, sponsored by General Wood. Among those attending were Colonel Charles Lindbergh, Colonel Robert E. McCormick, Sterling Morton, General Thomas S. Hammond, Clay Judson, Henry Regnery and Frank C. Hanighen. Those men got HUMAN EVENTS started with 127 subscriptions. I am proud to tell you now that the circulation has grown to nearly 140,000. Frank C. Hanighen agreed at that time to undertake the job of publisher and editor.

He laid a solid editorial foundation for HUMAN EVENTS. It has served well the cause of good government.

Ten years ago he invited Jim Wick to join him in the venture. He wanted HUMAN EVENTS to become better known and more widely read. So, while Frank managed the editorial phase, Jim Wick carried the load in building the influence of HUMAN EVENTS and helped with the writing.

During this entire time Jim Wick devoted himself unselfishly to the cause of HUMAN EVENTS. He kept steadfast in mind Mr. Hanighen's single purpose—to make certain that the publication would become firmly established as a responsible journal of truth and action.

The drive to restrict the activities of conservatives and to hamper the flow of information is being intensified both in and out of government. Intelligent self-government is at stake. Unless citizens have the information and the tools with which to act intelligently, the drive toward an omnipotent central government will succeed. HUMAN EVENTS will be needed more than ever in the fight for freedom.

Fortunately, both Mr. Hanighen and Mr. Wick built sound foundations. They built a competent staff. Equally important, Jim's brother, Milton Wick, a life-long conservative, has assumed the office of the presidency. He had been associated with his brother for nearly 30 years in the publishing business.

Under his leadership, pledged to continue the same conservative editorial policy, HUMAN EVENTS has a great challenge to go forward and grow.

However, funds are needed. In spite of extra income from the sale of large quantities of special material used by leaders during the election, the rising cost of publishing is resulting in a sizable deficit.

The management tells me that $175,000 is needed to see HUMAN EVENTS through 1965.

We, of the Hanighen-Wick Memorial Fund Raising Committee, hope that you as a friend of HUMAN EVENTS will contribute as much as you can. Whatever you can do now will be most important.

You may, if you wish, budget your pledge over the next 12 months, as shown on the pledge coupon.

Again, I say, HUMAN EVENTS must go on. With your help it will.

Charles Edison

Charles Edison

Frank C. Hanighen, founder and editor of **Human Events**, died suddenly of a heart attack on January 9, 1964, at his home in Washington.

Mr. Hanighen was born in Omaha, Neb., Aug. 31, 1899. In official ceremonies, March 1958, the city of his birth honored him as "Omaha All-American Citizen"—one of the many honors that came to Frank C. Hanighen over the years.

During the 1920s he was a trade book editor for Dodd Mead book publishers. As a foreign correspondent for the old New York **Evening Post** and the New York **Times** in the 1930s, Mr. Hanighen wrote a series of articles analyzing Hitler's rise to power. He also wrote analytical articles on various European political subjects for the New York **Times** and was a foreign correspondent for the **Reader's Digest** during the early years of World War II. Mr. Hanighen was the author of three books: **Santa Ana, The Napoleon of the West; How to Save $7.5 Billion a Year**, a condensation of the Hoover Commission reports; and **Merchants of Death**, which he co-authored with F. C. Englebrecht and which was a Book-of-the-Month Club choice in 1934.

Human Events was launched in February 1944 in Chicago at a luncheon sponsored by Gen. Robert E. Wood for Mr. Hanighen. Present were Col. Charles Lindbergh, Col. Robert R. McCormick, Sterling Morton, W. H. Regnery Sr., Gen. Thomas S. Hammond and Clay Judson.

Those present ordered subscriptions to be sent to 127 political and business leaders. At Mr. Hanighen's death, the circulation had grown to 108,258. It is now 140,000.

Burial was at Arlington National Cemetery.

The honorary pallbearers were:

The Hon. Herbert Hoover, Rep. Bruce Alger, Rep. Donald Bruce, Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Dr. Donald J. Cowling, Sen. Carl T. Curtis, The Hon. Charles Edison, Mr. Robert Gaylord Sr., Sen. Barry Goldwater, Corinne Griffith, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Sen. Roman Hruska, Rep. August Johansen, The Hon. William F. Knowland, Mr. Phillip McKenna, Mr. Roger Milliken, Adm. Ben Moreell, CEC, USN (Ret.), Sen. Karl Mundt, Mrs. R. Templeton Smith, Rep. Katharine St. George, Sen. Strom Thurmond, Sen. John Tower, Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer and The Hon. Burton K. Wheeler.

James L. Wick, President of **Human Events**, died of cancer on November 6, 1964.

Born in Bowdle, S. D., May 11, 1897, Mr. Wick embarked on a career in the newspaper field after graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1925. He worked on the Stoughton (Wis.) **Daily Courier-Hub** and the Grand Rapids (Mich.) **Press** and in 1927 became publisher of the Niles (Ohio) **Times**.

From 1942 to 1945 Mr. Wick was editor of the Prentice-Hall Newsletter, "What's Happening in Washington," and then was a free-lance writer and lecturer, traveling widely throughout the United States.

On the basis of first-hand experiences in the Republican campaigns of 1940, '44 and '48, he wrote a book entitled **How NOT to Run for President**, published in 1952.

In the early 1950s Mr. Wick organized three editors' tours aboard. The newsmen interviewed leading European and Middle Eastern figures and, in 1953, gained admission to the Soviet Union just after Stalin's death.

In 1954 Frank Hanighen asked Jim Wick to join him as executive publisher of **Human Events** and, when Mr. Hanighen died earlier this year, Mr. Wick became president.

Besides this post, Mr. Wick during his life had holdings in over 30 newspapers.

Burial was in Minneapolis.

Among the honorary pallbearers were:

Rep. Bruce Alger, Mr. Fred Allman, Mr. Richard H. Amberg, the Hon. T. Coleman Andrews, Mr. Robert Bauman, Mrs. Rutherford Bingham, Mr. Lemuel R. Boulware, Mr. Constantine Brown, Rep. Donald Bruce, Mr. William Casey, Mr. Frank de Ganahl, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen, the Hon. Charles Edison, Corinne Griffith, Mr. W. T. Hackett, Mr. Walter Harnischfeger, Mr. Henry Hazlitt, Mr. A. G. Heinsohn Jr.

Also, Mr. David W. Howe, Sen. Roman Hruska, the Hon. Walter Judd, Mr. Walter Knott, Mr. Fulton Lewis Jr., Mrs. J. Vernon Luck, Dean Clarence Manion, Mr. Roger Milliken, Adm. Ben Moreell, CEC, USN (Ret.), Sen. Karl Mundt, the Hon. Samuel B. Pettengill, Mr. John G. Pew, Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, Mr. John Scott, Mr. Rudolph Scott, Mr. William Stevens, Mr. Louis K. Timolat, Sen. Strom Thurmond, Mr. Samuel Veitch and Gen. Robert E. Wood.

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LBJ's Proposals More Liberal Than They Appear

By MICHAEL O'NEILL in the New York *Daily News*

One always hesitates to question the wisdom of those pedigreed pundits who dedicate their lives to telling the unwashed masses what to think and do about the great events of our time. They are so profound, so breathlessly superior.

And yet we have it on good authority that the White House thinks many of these oracles are misleading their followers about President Johnson's attitude toward such issues as Europe, Viet Nam, and even his own "Great Society." . . .

In the case of the "Great Society" Johnson's own subtle, machine-tooled legislative strategy has tended to mislead some commentators. At first glance, they wrote of the proposals in the State of the Union address as a rehash of old ideas. They caustically suggested that the program fell short of the grand designs, the bold new approaches which Johnson promised along the campaign trail.

Actually, however, Johnson's proposals are far more sweeping, far more liberal, than they appear on the surface. It is already clear in his first special message to Congress that he is breaking important new ground in a whole variety of different fields.

But Johnson, ever the practical politician, is carefully wrapping all his innovations in old familiar packages which Congress can recognize.

This Johnsonian penchant for using familiar devices and indirect tactics disarms his opposition and makes it easier for him to get what he wants. But it also tends sometimes to obscure his real intentions and mislead poor, hard-working pundits.

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'No Firm Views'

John Connor, New Commerce Head

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

It was good to hear members of the Senate Commerce Committee treating the urbane, fashionably weather-tanned John T. Connor to double helpings of sound advice before putting the icing on his cake by confirming him as secretary of commerce.

But it wasn't so good to hear how many times the nominee said he had "no firm views" or had "an open mind" or "would have to look into" matters that already ought to be in the credo of a commerce secretary.

John Connor, of Merck and Co. and Businessmen-for-Johnson, didn't know if we ought to push trade with Russia (LBJ seems to be for it), open trade with Red China (Gov. Brown of California thinks we should), get tough with friendly nations—Britain, Japan and Italy—which sign up on trade agreements but then make backdoor concessions that hurt American interests, or

John Connor doesn't know if we should begin trading with Red China.

insist that the Department of Commerce instead of the Department of State take charge of our dickering over trade agreements in Geneva.

As a drug-and-chemicals entrepreneur, Mr. Connor said he believed in a "two-way street" (both import and export), and naturally he had worked his industry's side of the avenue in private practice. He had been instrumental in setting up manufacturing plants in 21 countries, but he denied that foreign-made, cheap-labor products swamped the American markets as a result.

The question was whether, as commerce secretary, he would counsel the President in the interests of the American producer and worker, or whether he would merely implement the Administration's preconceived theories that what's good for other free world nations is good for us. If Connor did the first, he might help to improve our domestic employment and balance of trade. If he did the second, he would be extending the existing and unsatisfactory status quo.

Here was the area in which the senators plied him with advice. Pastore of Rhode Island, who always supports our trade expansion treaties, said nobody had ever proved to him that opening the gates to imports didn't cost more American jobs than our exports created. He hoped the new secretary would try to find out.

He also hoped that somebody around town would make visiting dignitaries—like Wilson of Britain and Sato of Japan—sit and listen to "our" problems in trade as well as airing their own. The senator was tired of seeing American mills being closed by foreign competition and the workers joining the "army of poverty."

Magnuson of Washington state, the committee chairman, noted that the rise of our export trade—at a high of $7 billion in 1964—hadn't cured our deficit in balance of trade. We are still spending more abroad than we are taking in at home. He thought a commerce secretary ought to worry about that. Lausche of Ohio read Connor a letter from home about losses of jobs because of Canada's cornering the market on the manufacture of automotive parts.

Morton of Kentucky thought there was a conflict of national policy in limiting the export of black walnut lumber from the Appalachian counties while waging a poverty war in the same region. He advised the secretary-designate to straighten it out. Bartlett of Alaska wasn't happy about Russian and Japanese fishing fleets getting more than their share of the catch or about Japanese export products.

On all these matters, the senators hoped and sought for action by the executive department that is supposedly the keeper of American business interests. The incoming secretary was sympathetic—but he didn't impress this bystander as a man to get action.

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□ □ □

Giveaway Glitter

From the Tulsa *Tribune*

It was only a question of time until it happened. And Washington, D.C., was the logical starting place. There now exists a "welfare supermarket" and 18 more are planned for the Nation's Capital. Detroit and Chicago will have similar facilities.

Here's how the supermarket works: Three days a week 1,000 Washington families on welfare wheel shopping carts through a streamlined store, selecting goods from the shelves. Each is armed with a computer card mailed to them to prevent going over the allotment as they make the rounds. The items are verified and sacked at a check-out counter.

Insider's Newsletter said the supermarket's first "customers" were "enthusiastic." They said it was more dignified, closer to home and involved less waiting than the central depot. They also liked being able to see what they were getting.

Welfare officials note that the supermarkets eliminate delivery costs and the long rides to the central depot that have plagued some recipients. Of course, they admit that the supermarkets increase the city's costs because the stores must be leased and the goods must be trucked to them. Welfare could become too easy.

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Where 'Great Society' Comes From

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Since President Lyndon Johnson is becoming more and more committed to the phrase, "the Great Society," to describe the "substance of things hoped for" by his Administration during the next four years and after, it might be good to have a look at the origins of the term. It did not spring full-blown from the head of anybody in the White House entourage. Its first use, so far as I have been able to determine, was by Graham Wallas, an English Fabian Socialist, who wrote a book back before World War I that was called *The Great Society*.

Recalling my salad days (very green!) as an undergraduate reader in political philosophy who had had a "Graham Wallas period" and had since passed beyond it, I concluded a column early last autumn with a somewhat sarcastic question, asking the President if he were aware of the Socialist origins of the term he had fixed upon. No answer was expected to my mild bit of campaign rhetoric, and none was forthcoming. The President, as a pragmatic sort of person, would not in any event care very much about the past connotations of a phrase which he intends to pump full of new meaning.

Nevertheless, it is enlightening to see the correspondences between Wallas' idea of the organization of a "great society" and Johnson's own theorizing about the same. To do Wallas complete justice, he was a very mild type of collectivist reformer. He was given to talk about the "will-organization" of human beings along lines that would blend the principles of individualism and socialism, and he was greatly preoccupied with "the organization of human happiness," which he considered much more important than the production of wealth.

He definitely had a "mixed economy" in mind, but his ideas about the proper methods of mixing private and public ownership and control were, to say the least, hazy. Contemplating the idea of "nationalizing" railroads and mines, he wonders about the practicality of creating new joint stock companies in which the state will have a dominating role, with the original shareholders becoming "receivers of a fixed annual sum" and taking "a temporary right to a minority of seats on a new 'governing body.'"

Trying to visualize for himself a "picture of the social system which I should desire for England and America," he recalls "those Norwegian towns and villages where everyone, the shopkeepers and the artisans, the schoolmaster, the boy who drove the post-ponies, and the student daughter of the innkeeper who took round the potatoes, seemed to respect themselves, to be capable of happiness as well as of pleasure and excitement, because they were nearer the mean in the employment of all their faculties."

He imagines "such people learning to exploit the electric power from their waterfalls, and the minerals in their mountains, without dividing themselves into dehumanized employers or officials, and equally dehumanized 'hands.'" He also recollects that the "salt and savor of Norwegian life depends on the fact that poets, artists and statesmen have worked in Norway with a devotion which was not directed by any formula of moderation." (Shades of Barry Goldwater!)

Graham Wallas' text dates back to 1914, and it carries a dedication to the young Walter Lippmann, who was just emerging at the time from a chrysalis of socialism as a disciple of Wallas and the late muckraker, Lincoln Steffens. What is interesting about it now is the tone-feeling of the work, with its preoccupation with spreading happiness around.

Wallas wanted to create small parks in our industrial cities, he wanted to provide special transportation services to get working men out into the green fields of the countryside. He wanted more beauty everywhere. Whether by imitation of Graham Wallas or because he comes by his ideas naturally, Lyndon Johnson stressed the same preoccupation with spreading happiness around in his State of the Union message.

Whether the big state can "organize happiness" is, of course, a question that has still to be settled. But it is nice to know that Lyndon Johnson is prejudiced in favor of happy people.

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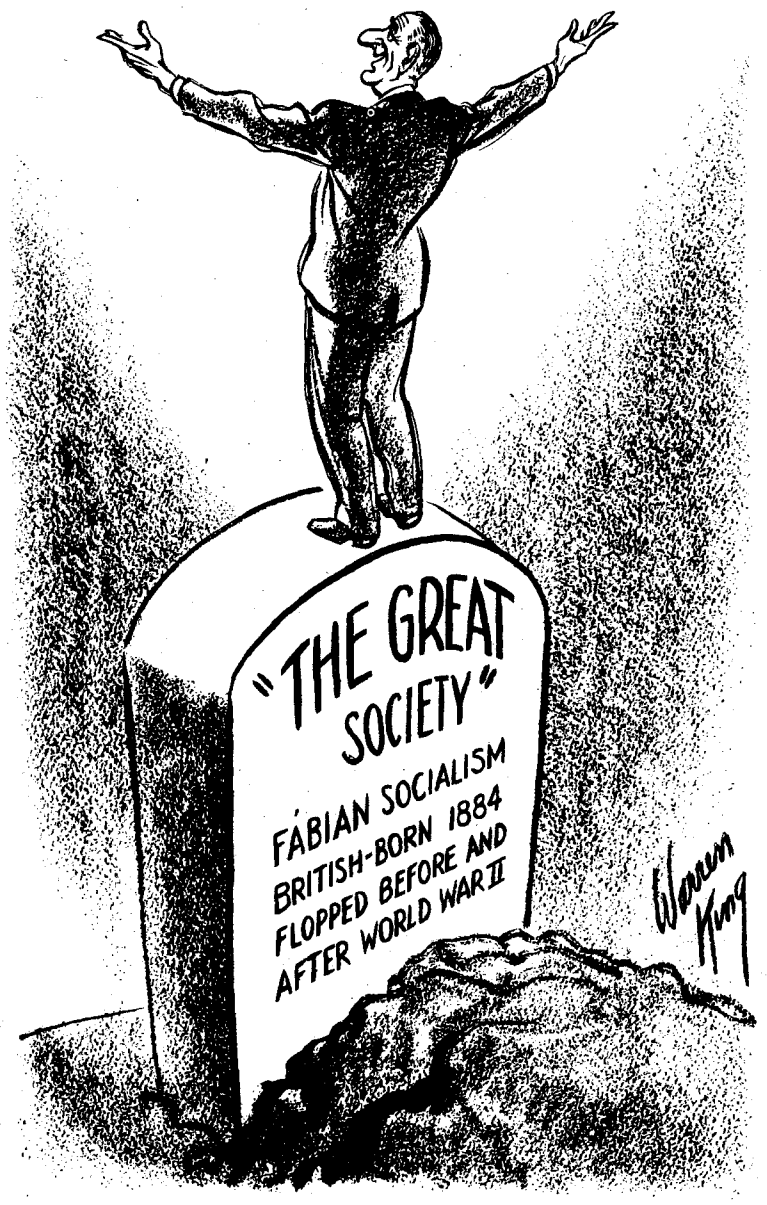
LBJ'S GHOST WRITERS



Will Events Vindicate Goldwater?

By DUMITRU DANIELOPOL in the San Diego Union

Radical-liberals say the results of the elections indicate that the country rejected conservatism. But conservative issues were never actually debated. Even if they had been, the majority who voted for President Johnson could be wrong.

Sen. Goldwater is being pressured to make compromises and concessions "for the good of the party," but if he feels lonely he should go back to history.

In 1938 a British Conservative member of Parliament, Winston Churchill, castigated the prime minister of his party for appeasing Hitler and signing the Munich agreement. Churchill became the "bad boy" not only of his party but of his country. The British were very much in favor of appeasement. They refused to face his warnings.

Churchill was alone. An outcast. But he did not compromise.

Two years later he was vindicated. He was called to power to save his country.

In 1940 France was beaten by Hitler's hordes. Marshal Petain, head of the French government, sued for peace. The French people were demoralized, defeated and cowed.

One man, Charles de Gaulle, refused to accept defeat. He fled to England and proclaimed himself the true representative of France.

De Gaulle was called a traitor. He was sentenced to death. But he stood firm and made no compromise. He continued the war. He rallied patriotic Frenchmen inside and outside France. His stand was finally vindicated. His armies helped in the liberation of France.

Once again the majority was proved wrong.

History of the human race shows that people who have something worthwhile to contribute often find themselves outside the current mainstream of thought of their fellow men.

I have spoken to many of the conservatives who worked and voted for Barry Goldwater. They don't feel that his defeat proves he was wrong. They believe that he has nothing to gain and much to lose by compromise. They feel the time will come when Goldwater's stand will be vindicated by events.

Barry Goldwater need not give up his principles for the sake of unity, they argue. If in his heart he knows he's right, he should stand firm. He has millions of Americans on his side.

□ □ □

De Gaulle on Harriman

From the Dallas *Morning News*

The reported reason for the President's failure to appoint Averell Harriman ambassador to France as intended was Gen. de Gaulle's objection to Harriman. According to *Insider's Newsletter*, de Gaulle told Secretary of State Rusk, "Harriman was at Yalta. He would not be acceptable to France."

Gen. de Gaulle is said to feel that his country got a raw deal at the Yalta conference between Roosevelt and Stalin. Welcome to the club, general.

□ □ □

WHAT PEACE—"Peace, indeed, can be obtained, at least temporarily, by any nation if it is prepared to yield its freedom principles. But peace at any price—peace which passes the dreadful finality to future generations, is a peace of sham and shame which can only end in war and slavery."—Gen. Douglas MacArthur

□ □ □

INFLATED SMOKE—There are plenty of good five-cent cigars in this country. The trouble is they cost a quarter. What the country really needs is a good five-cent nickel.

Good Job Refused in Appalachia

By HOWARD KERSHNER

This is a story of a woodworking plant that could not hire men at good wages right in the heart of the poverty area of Kentucky where there is so much unemployment. The company buys large quantities of hickory billets, and last year it sent three men into eastern Kentucky to locate standing hickory and to hire men to split up the billets. An abundance of hickory timber was located, but labor to do the work was not available. Not one single billet was produced and all the money spent cruising to find timber and to hire men was wasted.

It is strange indeed that with all the unemployment and poverty in that area no men could be found to do work that is not disagreeable and at good wages. I say the work is not disagreeable because I used to do it myself when I was a boy. Working in timber is rather pleasant and 6.5 cents for a 16-inch hickory billet can certainly be considered satisfactory wages. The company offered to finance the operation, but even so, workers could not be found.

Presumably, it is more attractive to sit and wait for the government's big anti-poverty campaign to move in than to do hard work in the timber getting out hickory billets. If our government teaches the people that they can live without work, it will be a sad day for our formerly free and wonderful country.

□ □ □

THE "GREAT SOCIETY"—"What astonishes many Republicans is that the President has revealed himself as an advanced social planner only weeks after he had emphatically described himself in Texas as a middle-of-the-roader. 'The President can't have it both ways,' says one GOP leader . . . . Long before LBJ decided to go all the way, the American people had achieved a great society. It is the greatest, freest society in all history, so much so that we are the envy of the entire world. And it was created by the hard work of the American people, not by government fiat."—North American Newspaper Alliance columnist Victor Lasky.

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